



Public Health Reports

Treasury Department, United States Marine-Hospital Service. Published in accordance with act of Congress approved February 15, 1893.

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UNITED STATES.

Death of Assistant Surgeon McAdam.

Asst. Surg. William Ralph McAdam, United States Marine-Hospital Service, died of yellow fever at Key West, Fla., this morning, October 12. He was born in Mercer, Pa., February 23, 1870. His father, deceased, was a chaplain in the United States Army.

Dr. McAdam was a graduate of the Iowa Wesleyan University and of Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia. He was appointed an assistant surgeon in the Marine-Hospital Corps August 3, 1898, and was assigned to the command of the Marine Hospital at Key West February 25, 1899.

[Reports to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service.]

Yellow fever in Key West, Fla., and other places.

[Continued from last PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS.]

FLORIDA.

Key West.—Assistant Surgeon Fricks reports as follows: October 6, 37 cases, no deaths; October 7, 28 cases, no deaths; October 8, 24 cases, 3 deaths; October 9, 25 cases, no deaths; October 10, 23 cases, 1 death.

October 7: Surgeon Murray is ordered to Key West, Fla., for special duty, en route to Miami.

Detention Camp.—Passed Assistant Surgeon Smith reports as follows: October 7, 9 refugees received from Key West yesterday, 24 released to-day.

October 8: Report for the week—Refugees received, 33; refugees released, 9; refugees remaining, 20. October 10. He reports a case of

fever contracted in Key West taken from the steamship *Bolivar* to-day—one of the crew.

LOUISIANA.

New Orleans.—Official reports are as follows: October 5, 3 new cases; October 7, 1 new case; October 9, 4 new cases; weather somewhat warmer; October 10, 2 cases; weather continues warmer; October 11, no cases, 1 death; October 12, no cases, 1 death; very warm weather.

Yellow fever in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service from August 31 to October 13, 1899.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.
Florida:			
Key West.....	Aug. 31.....	6	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 4...	28	3
	Aug. 31-Sept. 5...	50	6
	Sept. 6.....	14	.....
	Aug. 31-Sept. 8...	96	8
	Sept. 9.....	31	2
	Sept. 10.....	23	1
	Sept. 11.....	12	.....
	Sept. 12.....	29	1
	Sept. 13.....	35	0
	Sept. 14.....	15	1
	Sept. 15.....	30	1
	Sept. 16.....	38	1
	Sept. 17-Sept. 18...	54	2
	Sept. 19.....	31	1
	Sept. 21.....	45	2
	Sept. 22.....	38	5
	Sept. 23.....	40	3
	Sept. 24.....	30	2
	Sept. 25.....	26	.....
	Sept. 26.....	47	2
	Sept. 27.....	26	1
	Sept. 28.....	39	1
	Sept. 29.....	54	1
	Sept. 30.....	22	2
	Oct. 1.....	48	2
	Oct. 2.....	32	1
	Oct. 3.....	(a)	.....
	Oct. 4.....	33	.....
	Oct. 5.....	43	2
	Oct. 6.....	37	0
	Oct. 7.....	28	0
	Oct. 8.....	24	3
	Oct. 9.....	25	0
	Oct. 10.....	23	1
Miami.....	Sept. 5-Sept. 22...	2	1
Port Tampa City.....	Sept. 10.....	1	1
Louisiana:			
New Orleans.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 19...	12	2
	Sept. 20.....	2	.....
	Sept. 21.....	3	2
	Sept. 22.....	0	2
	Sept. 23.....	1	.....
	Sept. 25.....	3	1
	Sept. 26.....	2	.....
	Sept. 27.....	2	.....
	Sept. 28.....	2	.....
	Sept. 29.....	3	.....
	Sept. 30.....	1	.....
	Oct. 2-Oct. 3.....	2	.....
	Oct. 4.....	5	1
	Oct. 5.....	3	.....
	Oct. 7.....	1	.....
	Oct. 9.....	4	.....
	Oct. 10.....	2	.....
	Oct. 11.....	0	1
Maryland:			
Baltimore (b).....	Oct. 8.....	1	1
Mississippi:			
Centerville.....	Sept. 29.....	2	.....
Jackson.....	Sept. 10-Oct. 2.....	12	4
Mississippi City.....	Sept. 1.....	1	1
	Sept. 14-Sept. 29...	26	1

a No report.

b At quarantine station.

Smallpox in the United States as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30 to October 13, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Arkansas:				
Jefferson County.....	Oct. 4.....	20		
Pulaski County.....	do.....	6		
Total for the State.....		26		
California:				
Oakland.....	June 3-June 24...	2	0	
San Diego.....	June 1-June 30...	2	1	
Total for the State.....		4	1	
Colorado:				
Hinsdale County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Lake County.....	Sept. 18.....	2		
Las Animas County.....	Sept. 9.....	1		
Total for the State.....		4		
Connecticut:				
Stamford.....	July 20.....	1		
Florida:				
Jacksonville.....	July 1-Sept. 2...	7		
Gadsden County.....	July 1-July 31...	18		
Hillsboro County.....	April 10-July 10...	35		
Jackson County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Lake County.....	do.....	1		
Leon County.....	do.....	4		
Marion County.....	do.....	3		
Pasco County.....	do.....	5		
Total for the State.....		74		
Georgia:				
Brooks County.....	Aug. 5-Aug. 30...	2	1	
Montgomery County.....	July 15-Aug. 10...	31		
Savannah.....	June 3-July 27...	7		
Total for the State.....		40		
Illinois:				
Chicago.....	June 20-July 1...	3	0	
Indiana:				
Clark County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Lake County.....	do.....	1		
Total for the State.....		2		
Kansas:				
Butler County.....	Oct. 2.....	5		
Kansas City.....	June 10-June 17...	2		
Total for the State.....		7		
Kentucky:				
Leslie County.....	Aug. 17.....	164		
Louisville.....	June 23-Sept. 23...	17	0	
Total for the State.....		121		
Louisiana:				
New Orleans.....	June 17-Aug. 26...	14	0	
Shreveport.....	do.....	3	0	Doubtful.
Total for the State.....		17	0	
Maryland:				
Baltimore.....	June 18-July 15...	18	0	
Steeleton.....	June 28.....	14		
Total for the State.....		32		
Massachusetts:				
Boston.....	June 27-Sept. 2...	9	3	
Chelsea.....	Sept. 28.....	5		
Everett.....	Aug. 7-Sept. 30...	2		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Massachusetts—Continued.				
Fall River.....	June 27-Sept. 9...	2		
Lowell.....	Oct. 1-Oct. 7...	1		
Roxbury.....	Aug. 30.....	3		
Total for the State.....		22	3	
Michigan:				
Saginaw County.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16...			Smallpox reported.
Minnesota:				
Austin.....	July 15-Aug. 1...	1	0	
Duluth.....	do.....	1	0	
East Grand Forks.....	do.....	7	0	
Round Lake.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	10		
Total for the State.....		19		
Mississippi:				
Natchez.....	July 7-Aug. 24...	14	0	
Pine Ridge.....	Aug. 16.....	8		
Total for the State.....		22		
Missouri:				
Barry County.....	April 6-July 20...	35		
Lawrence County.....	do.....	1		
Lincoln County.....	do.....	9		
Scott County.....	do.....	25		
St. Francois County.....	do.....	30	2	
Stoddard County.....	do.....	35		
St. Louis.....	June 19-June 26...	4		
Total for the State.....		139	2	
Montana:				
Great Falls.....	Sept. 18.....	6		
North Carolina:				
Bertie County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
do.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Burke County.....	do.....	22		
Caldwell County.....	do.....	3		
Caswell County.....	do.....	6		
Catawba County.....	do.....	1		
Charlotte.....	June 30.....	1		
Chowan County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		
Currituck County.....	do.....	6		
do.....	July 1-July 31...	2		
Forsyth County.....	do.....	2		
Gates County.....	May 1-May 31...			Do.
do.....	July 1-July 31...	12		
Halifax County.....	do.....	7		
Hertford County.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
do.....	July 1-July 31...	2		
McDowell County.....	May 1-May 31...	1		
Moore County.....	do.....	1		
Nash County.....	do.....			Do.
Northampton.....	do.....	1		
Richmond County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Rockingham.....	May 1-May 31...	14		
do.....	do.....	1		
Rowan.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Wake.....	May 1-May 31...	4		
Wayne.....	do.....	7		
Total for the State.....		105		
Ohio:				
Cincinnati.....	July 7-Sept. 29...	19		
Cleveland.....	June 24-Sept. 2...	17		
Columbus.....	July 30-Aug. 5...	1		
Dayton.....	July 15-Oct. 7...	6		
Total for the State.....		43		
Oregon:				
Portland.....	June 13-July 19...	6	0	
Umatilla County.....	Sept. 7.....			Do.
Total for the State.....		6	0	
Pennsylvania:				
Allegheny County.....	June 3-Sept. 2...	35		
Belle Vernon.....	June 3-June 26...	1		
Brownsville Township.....	do.....	34		
Cambria County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	27		

Smallpox in the United States, etc.—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Pennsylvania—Continued.				
Clearfield County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	12		
Fayette County.....	.....do.....	23		
Jefferson County.....	June 3-June 26...	5		
Philadelphia.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	64	0	
Somerset County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	10		
Washington County.....	June 3-June 26...	11		
Westmoreland County.....	June 3-Aug. 5...	2		At Penn Station, several.
Total for the State.....		224		
Porto Rico:				
Ponce.....	June 17-July 22...	6		
Tennessee:				
Memphis.....	Sept. 23-Oct. 9...	4		
Texas:				
Beaumont.....	Aug. 2.....	8		Many cases reported.
Brazos County.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...			
Brenham, Wash'gton County...	.....do.....	1		
Condalaria.....	Sept. 29.....	1		
Canaigre.....	.....do.....	1		
Dallas.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
El Indie.....	Sept. 29.....	7		
Presidio.....	July 28.....	40		
Palno.....	Sept. 29.....	2		
Pilares.....	.....do.....	15		
Ruidoso.....	.....do.....	4		
Sabine Pass.....	July 15.....	2		
San Antonio.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1	1	
Shafter.....	July 28-Aug. 5...	25		
Taylor.....	Aug. 4-Aug. 18...	1		
Sixteen places.....	Aug. 5-Sept. 9...	79	4	
Total for the State.....		188	5	
Virginia:				
Cape Charles.....	July 8.....	1		
Danville.....	June 14-July 6...	30	0	
Norfolk.....	June 22-Aug. 4...	19	0	
Portsmouth.....	June 22-Oct. 7...	15	0	
Augusta County.....	July 1-July 31...	1		
Brunswick County.....	.....do.....	2		
Charles City County.....	.....do.....	8		
Gloucester County.....	.....do.....			Smallpox reported.
Goochland County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Greensville County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Hanover County.....	.....do.....	1		
Ile of Wight County.....	.....do.....			Do.
Princess Anne County.....	.....do.....	2		
Prince George County.....	.....do.....	1		
Scott County.....	.....do.....			Several cases.
Surry County.....	.....do.....	3		
Sussex County.....	.....do.....	7		
Wise County.....	.....do.....	33		
Total for the State.....		123		
Washington:				
Almira.....	July 3.....	9		
Seattle.....	July 19-Sept. 30...	6		
Spokane.....	July 8-Aug. 19...	7		
Tacoma.....	July 23-Aug. 5...	2		
Walla Walla.....	June 29.....	8	0	
Total for the State.....		32		
West Virginia:				
Benwood.....	July 5.....	1	0	
Elkhorn, McDowell County...	Aug. 19.....	1		
Total for the State.....		2		

*Smallpox in Arkansas.*LITTLE ROCK, ARK., *October 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report concerning smallpox in Arkansas: Twenty cases have been reported on the plantation of J. M. Gracie, in Jefferson County; 6 cases on the plantations of J. K. Thibaul and J. R. Frazer, 8 miles southeast of Little Rock, and several cases on plantations about 2 miles east of Wrightsville, Pulaski County.

Cases of smallpox have been occasionally reported along the line of the Choctaw and Memphis Railway in course of construction from here to the Indian Territory. The disease has been of a mild type, and on that account has not occasioned the fear which seems to be necessary to cause proper steps to be taken to eradicate it. The cases on the plantations near Little Rock are exclusively among negroes. Some of them have not been confined to the house but have been picking cotton in the fields with gangs of other pickers, while pickers who live in houses where there are severe cases go to the fields and work with others. No official action has been taken to control the disease in this county.

Respectfully, yours,

L. P. GIBSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Vessels from Cuba and Porto Rico arriving at Baltimore during the week ended October 7, 1899.

BALTIMORE, MD, *October 7, 1899.*

SIR: I respectfully transmit the following statement of vessels which have entered at the port of Baltimore from ports in Cuba and Porto Rico during the week ended October 7, 1899:

Date.	Nationality.	Name of vessel.	Where from.	Date of sailing.	Nature of cargo.
Oct. 2	Norwegian.....	Steamship Hermann Wedel Jarlsberg.	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 24	Ore.
Oct. 4	British.....	Steamship Armstor	Santiago de Cuba.....	Sept. 26	Ore, tobacco, and wood.

Respectfully, yours,

JNO. R. KING.

*Acting Deputy Collector.**Sanitary report from Ponce.*PONCE, PORTO RICO, *September 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the weekly quarantine and abstract of bills of health reports for the week ended September 23. Also mortality statistics for the two weeks ended on the same date.

The weekly report of infectious diseases this week shows only 1 case of typhoid fever and 3 cases of chicken pox. The general health of Ponce continues as before.

Nothing of interest has occurred among the shipping during the week. The steamer *Maria Herrera* came in from Cuba, but as she had been disinfected at Santiago and carried only immunes, she was admitted to pratique.

Respectfully, yours,

C. H. LAVINDER,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

[Inclosure.]

Number and causes of deaths in Ponce jurisdiction during the two weeks ended September 23, 1899.

Alcoholism (congestion of brain), 1; anasarca, 1; atrepsy, 5; bronchitis, chronic, 2; cirrhosis of liver, 1; chloro-anemia, 4; congestion of lungs, 1; cachexia, senile, 1; carcinoma, 1; diarrhea, acute, 1; diarrhea, chronic, 4; dyspepsia, 1; dyspepsia infantum, 2; drowned, 28; enteritis, 3; enteritis, chronic, 6; entero-colitis, 10; endocarditis, 1; eclampsia, 1; eclampsia infantum, 1; erysipelas, 2; gastro-enteritis, 3; gastric fever, 1; hemorrhage, cerebral, 1; inanition, 3; insufficiency and stenosis of the aorta, 1; malarial fever, 4; malarial fever (remittent form), 1; malnutrition, 1; meningitis, 3; puerperal fever, 1; pneumonia, 1; rachitis, 1; spasm of glottis, 1; tetanus, 1; tetanus infantile, 2; tuberculosis, pulmonary, 10; valvular disease of heart, 1; wounds of kidney and spine, 1. Total, 114. Births in the same period, 46.

REPORTS FROM THE MEXICAN BORDER.

El Paso, Tex., September 24, 1899.—I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 23, 1899, there arrived on the Mexican Central Railroad 2 passengers from Cuba via Vera Cruz, a destitute colored man and a poor Italian laborer, both without certificates and without baggage. The colored man arrived September 18, 1899, only four days absent from Vera Cruz. I held him until the morning of the 24th inst. The Italian arrived September 23, 1899, two days out from Vera Cruz. Will hold him until September 27, 1899.

El Paso, Tex., October 1, 1899.—I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 30, 1899, all passengers but 1 from the City of Mexico and other points had certificates "not having been in infected districts." One tourist, who would not give information of his whereabouts four days prior to leaving the City of Mexico, I detained and had his baggage disinfected. No passengers from Tampico during the past week.

Respectfully, yours,

E. ALEXANDER,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

Laredo, Tex., September 30, 1899.—I have the honor to submit the following report of inspection service for the week ended September 23, 1899:

International ferry.—Inspected and allowed entry from Nuevo Laredo to Laredo, Tex., 860; inspected and refused entry from Monterey, Mexico, to Laredo, Tex., 3.

International footbridge.—Inspected and allowed entry from Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, to Laredo, Tex., 2,525; includes 23 immigrants; baggage and household effects noninfected; inspected and refused entry from Monterey to Laredo, Tex., 3; other points in Mexico to Laredo, Tex., 3; total, 6.

Mexican National Railroad Bridge.—Inspected and allowed entry without detention: From City of Mexico, 50; San Luis Potosi, 24; Saltillo, 40; Monterey, 163; other points, 82; total entered, 359. Refused entry from City of Mexico, 4; Monterey, 1; total, 5.

The large increase of entries for week ended September 23 was caused by returning excursionists, as the railroad had put on very cheap rates. The larger portion were persons from Laredo, Tex., well-known to me, and the majority were inspected before leaving here.

October 2, 1899.—On September 25, 3 persons were seen fording the river on the frontier by one of the Marine-Hospital Service guards. He telephoned me, and I told him to send them back, which he did. A few hours later I was informed they had again crossed and were under

detention, saying that they would starve on the Mexican side, as they had no money. They also said they had come from Tampico where they had gone to try and get a passage to New York on some boat, in which they failed, I ordered them into the detention camp and wired the Bureau if I would be allowed to purchase rations for 3 destitute Americans at the detention camp. In the meantime the State quarantine officer furnished board until I received authority from the Bureau.

They were in the detention camp September 25, and left the camp after their release on the morning of October 2, 1899, viz, seven days' detention in camp. It took them over three days to get here from Tampico, therefore they were safe. They all enjoyed good health while detained. The persons above mentioned had no baggage. I mention this in detail to show that the State officer and myself work in harmony for the insurance of a good quarantine. In fact, any person he desires to detain on the Mexican side, I instruct Marine-Hospital Service guards to not allow to cross until the necessary time of detention required by the State is complete.

This I do to conform with section 3 of the quarantine laws of the United States which directs cooperation and aid to State and municipal boards of health in the execution of their rules and regulations. I even administer the quarantine oath required by the State to persons holding noninfection certificates in case the State quarantine officer is not on duty.

Presidio, Tex., September 29, 1899—Smallpox on the border.—I have the honor to submit the following report of my investigation of smallpox since my arrival here some eight days since:

As I have stated in previous letters to the Bureau, it is a very hard matter to learn and keep posted on the exact number of smallpox cases in this country, as the Mexicans invariably conceal their sick and will report nothing.

In the city of Ojinega (old Presidio del Norte), Mexico, there are at least 50 cases which have developed in the last ten days. It is my belief that many more cases exist there, but I am unable to find them or get any information concerning them.

The truth is that it is impossible to get any definite knowledge of smallpox, and I presume that my report embraces no more than half of the cases which are now in existence.

On the Mexican side of the Rio Grande, there are in Pilares 15 cases; San Antonio, 20; Vado de Piedras, 20; San Juan, 100; San Francisco, 5; Cuchio, 25; Mulette, 12.

On the American side of the Rio Grande, Pilares contains 15 cases; Condalaria, 1; Ruidosa, 4; El Indie, 7; Palno, 2; Canaigre, 1.

It is with the utmost difficulty that we keep Mexicans from infected houses on this side of the river from going into the larger towns on the railroad. To keep them here I have had notices posted in every place to the effect that any person leaving this section who has been exposed to smallpox will be subject to a fine or imprisonment, according to the United States Marine-Hospital Service revised regulations. * * *

There are rumors to the effect that 20 cases of smallpox exist at the San Carlos, Tex., coal mines. I have sent 2 guards up the river to investigate.

Respectfully, yours,

LEA HUME,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of Eagle Pass and Laredo, Tex.

GALVESTON, TEX., October 6, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith the reports of my inspection of the stations at Eagle Pass and Laredo, Tex., under the direction of acting assistant surgeons, Lea Hume and H. J. Hamilton. * * *

Respectfully, yours,

C. T. PECKHAM,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*Inspection of Eagle Pass.*

GALVESTON, TEX., October 5, 1899.

SIR: In consonance with orders contained in Bureau letter (J. W. B.) of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I started from Galveston, Tex., September 26, and arrived at Eagle Pass, Tex., September 27, 1899, at 5.20 p. m.

September 28, at 9 o'clock a. m., I went to the office of the collector of customs, Mr. C. C. Drake. The collector was in his office. He informed me that Act. Asst. Surg. Lea Hume was at Presidio, Tex., 600 miles up the Rio Grande. The nearest point to him by railroad was 200 miles from the smallpox camp, and this distance would have to be made on horseback.

The collector informed me that Dr. Hume had reported to him that there were at least 1,500 cases of smallpox in Presidio County. The collector said he had exceeded his authority, but he had induced the sheriff of the county to forbid the opening of the public schools until the epidemic of smallpox had been stamped out.

The collector said that along the Rio Grande, where there were villages or cities on opposite sides of the river, Mexicans who had been exposed to smallpox were constantly crossing into Texas. Some had crossed in whom smallpox was in the eruptive stage, and were walking about the village into which they had come. They were returned to Mexico unless near a smallpox camp or pesthouse, in which case they were cared for on the Texas side of the river. He had 10 guards stationed along the river, 2 at each of 5 towns on the Texas side of the river. There were 2 at Presidio, 2 at Reidoso, 2 at Condalaria, 2 at San Antonio, and 2 at Pinto Canyon. These were mounted guards, and rode every day from 15 to 20 miles above and the same distance below the towns. They furnish their own horses and feed for them. They are paid \$3.50 per day.

The collector has 4 guards at Eagle Pass, Tex.; 1 at the railroad bridge, 1 at the footbridge, and 2 at the camp. He also has 1 guard at Del Rio, making in all 15 guards. The guard at Del Rio is a Mexican by birth, but an American citizen, and receives \$2 per day.

Mr. Jenkins has charge of the train inspection during Dr. Hume's absence. He has no pay from the Service. He is an intelligent appearing man, and has had a great deal of experience in this kind of work while with Dr. Hume. I think he is a customs inspector; at least he wears that uniform.

The collector of customs has the meals sent to the camp at the rate of 25 cents per meal. Many days there will be no one in the camp except the 2 workmen. If the meals were cooked at the camp it would necessitate the hiring of a cook and an assistant, the purchase of a camp cooking equipment, and the building of a storeroom that could be locked. The water used at the camp has to be brought a mile in barrels.

The camp presented a neat appearance. The tents were clean, and there were no piles of débris or faecal matter anywhere near them. I understand that the State legislature, at its last session, appropriated \$10,000 with which to build and equip permanent barracks, but the governor vetoed the bill. * * *

The collector states that the Mexicans are careful to report to him every case of contagious disease. They do not see why American citizens who have been in Mexico and have not been long enough away from infected districts to warrant the inspectors in admitting them to go where they wish in the States, should not be cared for on the Texas side of the river, rather than to return them to Mexico. At one time passengers would leave the train, on the Mexican side of the river, at Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, and hire a hack to take them and their baggage to Del Rio, about 20 miles up the river. There they would cross by ferry, go to the Southern Pacific Railroad and take the train going east. A guard was stationed at Del Rio and 20 cases of smallpox were turned back on the train. Three cases were found in the street broken out with smallpox and were sent to camp. Some people from districts infected with yellow fever, who had not been long enough away from such places to be given liberty to go where they wished, were turned back.

He said there was smallpox in Las Moras, Morales, and Ciudad Porfirio Diaz, Mexico. To sum up, I found that the collector, Mr. C. C. Drake and Dr. Hume are both on the alert, and doing all they can to prevent the introduction of any contagious disease into Texas. I impressed upon the collector's mind the necessity of informing the Bureau at once of any change in the guards in his district.

Respectfully yours,

C. T. PECKHAM,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of Laredo.

GALVESTON, TEX., October 6, 1899.

SIR: In accordance with orders contained in Bureau letter (J. W. B.) of the 20th ultimo, I have the honor to state that I left Eagle Pass, Tex., September 28, 1899, and arrived in Laredo, Tex., September 30, 1899, at 6.30 a. m. At 9 o'clock a. m. I went to the collector's office. Mr. Haynes, the collector, arrived at his office at 9.30 a. m., and Dr. Hamilton came at 9.45 a. m. Dr. Hamilton impressed me as the proper man for his position. He has 6 attendants under his control.

H. McClelland has the guarding of the bridge for teams during the day and Benavides at night.

There is a ferry which takes passengers from Mexico to the Texas side of the river. These boats are only allowed to run during the day. Chamberlain guards the ferry during the day, and the night guard at the bridge can see that the boats do not cross during the night. M. Idar guards the railroad bridge and disinfects the baggage when necessary with formaldehyd. The building for this purpose is near the Texas end of the bridge.

If a car load of dunnage is to be disinfected, Dr. Hamilton has the privilege of using the steam cylinder on the Mexican side. Eduardo Ruis is cook at the camp. He furnished his own kitchen outfit. Luis Martinez is scavenger at the camp.

Dr. Hamilton receives from the United States consuls at Tampico, Vera Cruz, and City of Mexico, daily, a list of the names of the persons who

leave their cities and are bound for points in the United States. He is then on watch for them. The number of guards employed by Dr. Hamilton seemed to be necessary. They appeared to be intelligent men, and well qualified for the duties they are intended to perform. The camp looked clean, the bedding neat. The camp was surrounded by a barbed-wire fence. There were 3 persons detained in camp because they had no health certificates. I was at the camp when dinner was served. The food was well cooked and sufficient in quantity. The ration costs 30 cents per day. There are several places along the river, above and below Laredo, at which the river is fordable, and, if Monterey should become infected, these fords ought to be guarded.

The trains are boarded on the Mexican side of the river. By the time the train is across the river, the tickets and health certificates have been examined, and if a person is without a health certificate he is returned to the Mexican side, because they can go to a hotel, which is preferable to a camp.

The camp is conveniently located near the railroad at the Texas end of the bridge.

As smallpox is prevalent in the various cities of Mexico every winter, it seems to me that permanent barracks of wood would be preferable to tents.

Either the State of Texas or the United States ought to provide comfortable detention barracks. The State of Texas ought to do this. If the State should furnish them, then their inspectors would control the admission to them. The State inspectors only require eight days from last exposure in cases of yellow fever, and eighteen days in cases of smallpox.

The Service property under Dr. Hamilton's control seems to be well cared for. Some of the tents are old and torn. I informed Dr. Hamilton that it was imperative that the bureau should be informed at once of any change in the personnel of his guard.

Respectfully, yours,

C. T. PECKHAM,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Smallpox on the Mexico-Texas border.

[Telegram.]

October 7.—*Spofford, Tex.*—One case smallpox in detention camp; 16 yellow fever and smallpox suspects. Must have more tents and bedding; also, 2 more guards. Smallpox in Mexico adjacent to Eagle Pass; at San Felipe, 100 cases; Suarez, on Sabinas River, 40 cases; Progreso, 30 cases; San Juan de Sabinas, 50 cases. Have isolated case in camp. Wire me Eagle Pass. Have ordered stringent quarantine there.—*DRAKE, Collector of Customs.*

October 9.—He is wired as follows:

Detention in camp of smallpox suspects not contemplated. Such people should be vaccinated and passed on or turned back into Mexico. When camp is relieved of these, if tents still needed, wire Bureau. Two additional employees authorized as requested. Nominate and put on duty if still needed.

WYMAN,
Surgeon-General.

Report of inspection of vessels at Memphis for the week ended September 30, 1899.

MEMPHIS, TENN., September 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that but 1 boat has arrived at this port from New Orleans during the week ended September 30, 1899. This was the tugboat *H. M. Hoxie*, which passed here on the 24th

instant en route north. No inspection was made as she proceeded on her way in a short time, but due precaution was exercised to prevent communication with the shore without being inspected.

Respectfully, yours,
JOHN McMULLEN,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Command.

Inspection of immigrants at Astoria, Oreg., during September, 1899.

COLUMBIA RIVER QUARANTINE STATION,
Astoria, Oreg., September 30, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that 18 alien immigrants, Japanese, were inspected and passed during the month of September at this station.

Respectfully, yours,
HILL HASTINGS,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of immigrants at Baltimore during September, 1899.

BALTIMORE, MD., *October 3, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the inspection of immigrants at this station; for the month of September, 1899, viz: September 5, steamship *Meier*, 632 passengers, no rejections. September 14, steamship *Roland*, 446 passengers, 1 rejected for senility. September 20, steamship *Willehad*, 604 passengers, no rejections. September 27, steamship *Dresden*, 507 passengers, no rejections. Total number of passengers, 2,189.

Respectfully, yours,
GEO. PURVIANCE,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Inspection of immigrants at Boston during September, 1899.

BOSTON, MASS., *October 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the month of September, 1899, for inspection of immigrants at this port, viz: Total inspected, 2,367. Total rejected, 5, as follows: Steamship *Canada*, September 1, 1 secondary syphilis, 1 trachoma; steamship *Pavonia*, September 9, 1 insanity; steamship *Cephalonia*, September 24, 1 secondary syphilis, 1 trachoma; steamship *Canada*, September 1, 1 secondary syphilis, 1 trachoma; steamship *Pavonia*, September 9, 1 insane; steamship *Cephalonia*, September 24, 1 secondary syphilis, 1 trachoma.

Respectfully, yours,
JOSEPH B. GREENE,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Charge.

Inspection of immigrants at Philadelphia during September, 1899.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., *October 4, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that 945 alien immigrants arrived at this port during the month of September, 1899. There was 1 rejection on account of favus. Ten patients of the immigration department were examined during the same time.

Respectfully, yours,
M. J. WHITE,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Temporary Command.

Report of immigration at New York for the week ended October 7, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of New York, October 9, 1899.

*Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 7, 1899;
also names of vessels and ports from which they came.*

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 1	Steamship Ethiopia.....	Glasgow.....	117
Do....	Steamship Augu-te Victoria.....	Hamburg.....	191
Do....	Steamship New York.....	Southampton.....	205
Do....	Steamship Graf Waldersee.....	Hamburg.....	288
Do....	Steamship Massiled.....	Marsailles and Naples.....	590
Do....	Steamship Dena Maria.....	Lisbon and the Azores.....	328
Do....	Steamship Campania.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	548
Oct. 2	Steamship La Normandie.....	Havre.....	526
Do....	Steamship Karamania.....	Naples.....	376
Oct. 3	Steamship Numidian.....	Glasgow.....	49
Do....	Steamship Amsterdam.....	Rotterdam.....	228
Oct. 4	Steamship Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse.....	Bremen.....	539
Do....	Steamship Southwark.....	Antwerp.....	493
Do....	Steamship Koenigin Luise.....	Bremen.....	597
Oct. 5	Steamship Werra.....	do.....	147
Oct. 6	Steamship Servia.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	345
Do....	Steamship Columbia.....	Hamburg.....	94
Do....	Steamship Pennsylvania.....	do.....	199
Do....	Steamship Hekla.....	Copenhagen, etc.....	191
Do....	Steamship Patria.....	Naples.....	611
Do....	Steamship Germanic.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	560
Oct. 7	Steamship St. Louis.....	Southampton.....	344
Total.....			7,766

THOMAS FITCHIE,
Commissioner.

Report of immigration at Philadelphia for the week ended October 7, 1899.

OFFICE OF U. S. COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION,
Port of Philadelphia, October 7, 1899.

Number of alien immigrants who arrived at this port during the week ended October 7, 1899; also names of vessels and ports from which they came.

Date.	Vessel.	Where from.	No. of immigrants.
Oct. 2	Steamship Pennland.....	Liverpool and Queenstown.....	199
Oct. 6	Steamship Assyrian.....	Glasgow.....	6
Total.....			205

JNO. J. S. RODGERS,
Commissioner.

Reports of States and yearly and monthly reports of cities of the United States.

CONNECTICUT—*Bridgeport*.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 65,000. Total number of deaths, 100, including enteric fever, 1; scarlet fever, 1, and 15 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Hartford.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 76,000. Total number of deaths, 102, including diphtheria, 6; enteric fever, 4; whooping cough, 2, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Westport.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 4,000. Total number of deaths, 4. No deaths from contagious diseases.

GEORGIA—*Columbus*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 19,303—white, 10,276; colored, 9,027. Total number of deaths, 25—white, 6; colored, 19, including enteric fever, 2, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

ILLINOIS—*Springfield*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 35,000. Total number of deaths, 46, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

INDIANA—*Evansville*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 70,000. Total number of deaths, 76, including enteric fever, 7, and 7 from phthisis pulmonalis.

LOUISIANA—*New Orleans*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 300,000—white, 210,000; colored, 90,000. Total number of deaths, 510—white, 313; colored, 197, including enteric fever, 18; whooping cough, 1; leprosy, 1; yellow fever, 6, and 81 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MAINE—*Portland*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 50,000. Total number of deaths, 74, including diphtheria, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MASSACHUSETTS—*Holyoke*.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 44,982. Total number of deaths, 73, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 1, and 5 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Newton.—Month of September, 1899. Census population, 27,590. Total number of deaths, 27, including enteric fever, 1, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MICHIGAN.—Reports to the State board of health, Lansing, for the week ended September 30, 1899, from 68 observers indicate that scarlet fever, pneumonia, inflammation of kidney, influenza, intermittent fever, and phthisis pulmonalis increased, and cholera morbus decreased in area of prevalence. Phthisis pulmonalis was reported present at 205, scarlet fever at 57, diphtheria at 19, whooping cough at 19, measles at 9, cerebro-spinal meningitis at 3 places, and smallpox at 1 place—Maple Grove, Saginaw County.

MINNESOTA.—The State board of health reports as follows:

Investigation tends to show that there is probably very little, if any, chicken pox in this State at present. For this reason the State board of health, under authority given it by the law to regulate infectious

diseases, requests that, for the present at least, all cases diagnosticated as chicken pox be rigidly quarantined at their homes, or other suitable place, and reported at once to the local health officer, he without delay to report to the secretary of the State board of health (secs. 18-20, chap. 132, gen. laws 1883).

Quarantine is for the benefit of the public, and while it may temporarily discommode a few individuals, it is an absolute necessity in order to prevent the spread of disease.

NORTH CAROLINA—Charlotte.—Month of August, 1899.—Estimated population, 30,000. Total number of deaths, 51, including enteric fever, 8, and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Month of September, 1899.—Total number of deaths, 47, including enteric fever, 1, and 3 from phthisis pulmonalis.

TENNESSEE—Chattanooga.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 40,000—white, 27,000; colored, 13,000. Total number of deaths, 28—white, 17; colored, 11, including diphtheria, 1; enteric fever, 2, and 5 from tuberculosis.

TEXAS—Quintana.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 250. Total number of deaths, 4, including 1 from scarlet fever.

WEST VIRGINIA—Wheeling.—Three months ended September 30, 1899. Census population, 35,013. Total number of deaths, 85, including diphtheria, 2; enteric fever, 2; whooping cough, 2, and 8 from phthisis pulmonalis.

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	UNITED STATES:				
1	Alexandria, Va.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
2	Beaufort, N. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Brunswick, Ga.....	do.....	Am. sch. Jessie Lena (a) ..	Sept. 26	Gibara.....
4	Cape Charles, Va.....	do.....	Nor. ss. Herman Wedel Jarlsberg.....	Oct. 5	Daiquiri, via Bal- timore.....
5	Cape Fear, N. C.....	Sept. 30	Nor. bk. Argo.....	Sept. 25	Pernambuco.....
6	Columbia River, Oreg.....	do.....	Br. ss. Lennox.....	do.....	Hongkong.....
7	Delaware Breakwater Quarantine, Lewes, Del.	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
8	Eureka, Cal.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
9	Grays Harbor, Wash.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Gulf Quarantine, Ship Island, Miss.....	do.....	Nor. ss. Flandria (a)..... Am. sc. Wm. J. Lermond (a) Nor. ss. Songa (a).....	Sept. 18 Sept. 22 Sept. 23	Cienfuegos..... Vera Cruz..... Matanzas.....
			Am. sc. Methebesec..... Am. sc. Victor.....	Sept. 25 Sept. 28	Curacao..... Port Antonio.....
11	Newbern, N. C.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
12	Pascagoula, Miss.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Port Townsend, Wash.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
14	Reedy Island Quarantine, Del.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
15	San Diego, Cal.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
16	San Francisco, Cal.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Savannah, Ga.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
18	South Atlantic Quarantine, Blackbeard Island, Ga.....	Sept. 30	Br. sc. J. D. Parker.....	Sept. 26	Isabela de Sagua and Sagua la Grande.....
19	Tortugas Quarantine, Key West, Fla.....	Sept. 9	Am. slp. G. D. Long..... Am. sc. B. Frank Neally... U. S. tug Powhatan..... Dredge Gen. C. W. Shel- ley..... Am. sc. Chas. A. Piummer Am. ss. Ambrosio Bolivar	Sept. 28 Aug. 30 Sept. 15, 1898..... Sept. 3 Sept. 4	do..... Cardenas..... Pensacola..... Mobile..... Cardenas..... Key West.....
		Sept. 16	Am. bge. Henry L. Gregg	Sept. 10	Havana.....
		Sept. 23	Am. bgtn. Pedro..... Am. bge. Henry L. Gregg (a)..... Am. bgtn. Pedro (a)..... Am. sc. Cora..... U. S. tug Powhatan..... Nor. ss. Transit..... Am. sc. B. Frank Neally...	Sept. 15 Sept. 11 Sept. 15 Sept. 17 Sept. 18 Sept. 18 Sept. 23	do..... do..... do..... do..... Tortugas..... Progreso..... Cardenas.....
20	Washington, N. C.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
	CUBA:				
21	Caibarien.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
22	Cardenas.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Cienfuegos.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Daiquiri.....	Sept. 23	.....	.....	.....
25	Gibara.....	Sept. 9 Sept. 16	U. S. s. Nashville.....	Sept. 13	Boston.....
26	Guantanamo.....	Sept. 23 do.....	.....	.....	.....
27	Havana.....	Sept. 30	Cuban sc. Isla de Cuba...	Sept. 25	Havana.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1					1
2				No report.	
3	Brunswick.....	Disinfected and held.....	Oct. 1		2
4	Norfolk.....	Held for disinfection.....	Oct. 6	Discharged by order of Surgeon General.	9
5	Wilmington.....	do.....			1
6	Portland.....	Disinfection of immigrants' baggage and compartments.	Sept. 25		2
7					4
8				No transactions.	
9					1
10	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 24		1
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	Sept. 30		
	Mobile.....	do.....		1 case yellow fever in quarantine.	
	Pascagoula.....	do.....	Sept. 30		
	Ship Island.....	do.....	do.....		
11				No report.	
12					3
13				1 case of epidemic dysentery removed at Victoria, British Columbia, from Japanese ss. Idzumi Maru.	8
14					20
15					3
16					32
17				No report.	
18	Jacksonville.....	Disinfected and held.....			
19	Charleston.....	do.....			
	Key West.....	do.....	Sept. 4		
	Tortugas.....	do.....	Sept. 8	Placed in commission.	
	Mobile from Tortugas.....	do.....	Sept. 9		
	Mobile.....	Disinfected.	Sept. 5	Without pratique.	
	Tortugas.....	20 refugees removed; effects disinfected; vessel returned to Key West without disinfection.	Sept. 4		
	Pensacola.....	Disinfected and held.....		2 cases yellow fever sent to hospital in Havana. 1 death. 1 case developed at Tortugas night of arrival.	
	Mobile.....	Preliminary disinfection			
	do.....	Disinfected and held.....	Sept. 19	Case of yellow fever.	2
	do.....	do.....			
	Key West and mainland.	do.....	Sept. 23		
	do.....	Disinfected prior to returning refugees from detention camp.	Sept. 17		
	Mobile.....	Disinfected	Sept. 19		
	Key West and mainland.	Disinfected and held.....			
20				No transactions.	
21					9
22					12
23					11
24					1
25					5
	Gibara.....	Passed on surgeon's certificate.	Sept. 13		7
					3
26					11
27	Sierra Moreno.....	Disinfected.	Sept. 26	1 case yellow fever sent to hospital in Havana.	3

REPORTS FROM NATIONAL QUARANTINE

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
	CUBA—Continued.				
	Havana	Sept. 30	Am. ss. Vigilancia.....	Sept. 28	Vera Cruz and Progreso.
			Sp. ss. J. Jover Serra.....	Sept. 29	Havana
			Am. and Cuban tug Guillermo Lopez.	Sept. 29	.....do
			Am. and Cuban sc. Bella Catalina.	do.	.....do
			Am. and Cuban sc. Micaela.	do.	.....do
28	Isabela de Sagua.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
29	Manzanillo	Sept. 23	.....	.....	.....
30	Matanzas.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
31	Nuevitás.....	Sept. 9	Steam lighter Laura.....	Sept. 4	Miami.....
		Sept. 16	.....	.....	.....
		Sept. 23	.....	.....	.....
32	Santiago de Cuba.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
	PORTO RICO:				
33	Ponce.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
34	San Juan.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....

REPORTS FROM STATE AND

Number.	Name of station.	Week ended.	Name of vessel.	Date of arrival.	Port of departure.
1	Anclote, Fla.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
2	Baltimore, Md.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Bangor, Me.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Boston, Mass.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Carrabelle, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Cedar Keys, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Charleston, S. C.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
		Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
8	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
9	Elizabeth River, Va.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
10	Galveston, Tex.....	Sept. 30	Sp. ss. Madreleno.....	Sept. 26	Cienfuegos.....
			Br. ss. Wilberforce.....	do.....	St. Vincent.....
			Br. ss. Endeavour.....	Sept. 30	do.....
			Br. ss. Naparima.....	do.....	Barbados.....
11	Gardiner, Oreg.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Key West, Monroe Co., Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
		Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
13	Los Angeles, Cal.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
14	Mayport, Fla.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
15	Mobile Bay, Ala.....	Sept. 30	Fr. bk. Louis XL.....	Sept. 24	Cayenne.....
			Bk. John R. Stanhope.....	do.....	Cardenas and Ruatan.
			Br. ss. Arcuma.....	Sept. 27	Tampico.....
16	New Bedford, Mass.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
17	New Orleans, La.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Newport News, Va.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Newport, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
20	New York, N. Y.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Pass Cavallo, Tex.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Pensacola, Fla.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Port Royal, S. C.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Providence, R. I.....	do.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Quintana, Tex.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
26	St. Helena Entrance, S. C.....	Oct. 7	.....	.....	.....
27	San Pedro, Cal.....	Sept. 30	.....	.....	.....
28	Tampa Bay, Fla.....	do.....	Se. R. D. Spear (a).....	Sept. 17	Key West.....
			Ger. ss. Senior (a).....	Sept. 27	Havana.....
			Schr. Montana.....	Sept. 28	Cardenas.....
			Bark Essex.....	Sept. 30	Key West.....
			Se. R. D. Spear (a).....	Sept. 17	Key West.....
			Bk. Essex (a).....	Sept. 30	do.....

a Previously reported.

AND INSPECTION STATIONS—Continued.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
	New York.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 29	1 case yellow fever; 1 death; immune passengers landed; non-immunes removed to ss. Iris.	
	New Orleans.....	do.....	Sept. 30		
	Miami.....	Disinfected and held.....		Crew immune.....	
	do.....	do.....		do.....	
	do.....	do.....		do.....	
28					17
29					13
30					6
31	Nuevitas.....	Disinfected.....	Sept. 8		7
					5
32					6
					23
33					5
34					10

MUNICIPAL QUARANTINE STATIONS.

Number.	Destination.	Treatment of vessel, passengers, and cargo.	Date of departure.	Remarks.	Vessels inspected and passed.
1				No report.....	
2				do.....	
3				do.....	
4				do.....	
5				do.....	
6				do.....	
7				do.....	3
8				No transactions.....	
9				No report.....	11
10	Galveston.....	Fumigated and held.....	Sept. 29		19
	do.....	do.....	Sept. 27		
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 1		
	do.....	do.....	Oct. 2		
11				No report.....	
12					10
					7
13				No transactions.....	
14				No report.....	
15	Mobile.....	Disinfected and held.....			14
	do.....	do.....	Sept. 30		
	do.....	do.....			
16				No report.....	
17				do.....	
18				do.....	
19				do.....	
20				do.....	
21				do.....	
22				do.....	
23				do.....	
24				No transactions.....	
25					6
26					1
27				No report.....	
28	Tampa.....	Disinfected and held to be re-disinfected.		1 case yellow fever.....	13
	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....			
	do.....	do.....			
	do.....	Preliminary fumigation.....		1 death before arrival.....	
	Tampa.....	Held for re-disinfection.....		1 case yellow fever.....	18
	Port Tampa.....	Disinfected and held.....		3 cases of fever in transit.....	

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population, U. S. Census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicoid.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Allegheny, Pa.	Sept. 23.	165,287	33	3						2		1	
Do.	Sept. 30.	165,287	39	4						3	1		
Do.	Oct. 7.	165,287	37	3						1		1	
Allentown, Pa.	Sept. 30.	25,228	16	12						1			
Amesbury, Mass.	Do.	9,798	4										
Do.	Oct. 7.	9,798	3										
Ashtabula, Ohio	Sept. 29.	8,338	4								1	1	
Do.	Oct. 6.	8,338	3										
Baltimore, Md.	Oct. 7.	434,439	167	20						6		6	
Baton Rouge, La.	Sept. 23.	10,478	8	1									
Do.	Sept. 30.	10,478	4	12									
Bay City, Mich.	Oct. 7.	29,839	4	1									
Binghamton, N. Y.	Do.	35,005	10									1	
Boston, Mass.	Do.	448,477	206	18						7		14	
Bristol, R. I.	Sept. 30.	5,478	1										
Do.	Oct. 7.	5,478	5	1									
Brockton, Mass.	Sept. 23.	27,294	7										
Do.	Sept. 30.	27,294	10	1							1	1	
Cambridge, Mass.	Oct. 7.	70,028	22	4								3	
Charleston, S. C.	Sept. 30.	654,955	635	4						2			
Chelsea, Mass.	Do.	27,909	10	1									
Chicago, Ill.	Oct. 7.	1,099,850	455	47						10	8	14	1
Chicopee, Mass.	Do.	14,050	9	1									
Cincinnati, Ohio.	Sept. 29.	295,908		5						1		2	
Cleveland, Ohio.	Oct. 7.	261,353	90	2						3	3	5	
Concord, N. H.	Sept. 30.	17,044	7										
Do.	Oct. 7.	17,044	4									1	
Dayton, Ohio.	Do.	61,220	25	3						1			
Detroit, Mich.	Sept. 23.	205,876	75	4							1	1	
Do.	Oct. 7.	205,876	80	4								3	
Dubois, Pa.	Sept. 23.	6,149	1										
Do.	Sept. 30.	6,149	3										
Dunkirk, N. Y.	Do.	9,416	1										
Evansville, Ind.	Oct. 7.	50,756	14							1			
Everett, Mass.	Sept. 30.	11,068	14							1		1	
Fall River, Mass.	Oct. 7.	74,398	33	4									
Fitchburg, Mass.	Sept. 30.	22,037	8									1	
Greenville, S. C.	Oct. 7.	8,607	3										
Hoboken, N. J.	Sept. 23.	43,648	24	3						2			
Do.	Sept. 30.	43,648	20	2									
Holyoke, Mass.	Oct. 7.	35,637	13	3							1		
Honolulu, Hawaii	Sept. 9.	35,000	18										
Jacksonville, Fla.	Sept. 30.	17,201	20	2								1	
Jersey City, N. J.	Sept. 17.	163,003	70	10						1	2	3	
Do.	Sept. 24.	163,003	71	8								2	1
Do.	Oct. 1.	163,003	65	9						1		1	
Johnstown, Pa.	Oct. 7.	21,805	5	1						1			
Lawrence, Mass.	Oct. 1.	44,654	24									4	
Los Angeles, Cal.	Sept. 30.	50,395	26	7									
Louisville, Ky.	Oct. 5.	161,129	37	6						3			
Lowell, Mass.	Oct. 7.	77,696	31	2									1
Lynchburg, Va.	Do.	19,709	9	1									
McKeesport, Pa.	Oct. 3.	20,741	16	1								1	1
Mahoney City, Pa.	Sept. 30.	11,286	5										
Do.	Oct. 7.	11,286	5										
Malden, Mass.	Do.	23,031	5										
Manchester, N. H.	Sept. 30.	44,126	23	2									
Do.	Oct. 7.	44,126	18	5									
Massillon, Ohio.	Sept. 30.	10,092	2										
Medford, Mass.	Oct. 7.	11,079	4										
Melrose, Mass.	Sept. 3.	8,519											
Do.	Oct. 7.	8,519	1										
Milwaukee.	Sept. 30.	204,468	53	7						1	1	2	1
Do.	Oct. 7.	204,468	66	4						4		3	1
Minneapolis, Minn.	Sept. 30.	164,738	36	1									
Mobile, Ala.	Oct. 7.	31,076	19	2									
Nashville, Tenn.	Do.	76,168	34	2						2		2	
New Bedford, Mass.	Do.	40,733	11	1									
Newburyport, Mass.	Sept. 30.	13,947	4										
New Orleans, La.	Do.	242,039	126	21	1					4			
Newton, Mass.	Oct. 7.	24,370	6										

a Estimated population, 65,165—white, 28,870; colored, 36,295.

b White, 8; colored, 27.

MORTALITY TABLE, CITIES OF THE UNITED STATES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Population U. S. census of 1890.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Varicella.	Cholera.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
New York, N. Y.	Oct. 7....	2,550,063	1,174	143						20	2	23	5
Norristown, Pa.	do.....	19,791	4										
North Adams, Mass.	do.....	16,074	7	1									
Oakland, Cal.	Sept. 7....	48,682	14										
Do.	Sept. 16....	48,682	14										
Do.	Sept. 23....	48,682	17	4						2			
Do.	Sept. 30....	48,682	20	3									
Omaha, Nebr.	do.....	140,452	22										
Oneonta, N. Y.	Oct. 7....	6,272	2										
Ottumwa, Iowa.	Sept. 9....	14,001	5										
Do.	Sept. 16....	14,001	3										
Do.	Sept. 23....	14,001	1										
Do.	Sept. 30....	14,001	3							2			
Petersburg, Va.	Oct. 1....	22,680	16	2									
Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 7....	1,046,964	428	58						9	2	15	5
Pittsburg, Pa.	Sept. 30....	238,617	102	4						13		1	1
Pittsfield, Mass.	Oct. 7....	17,281	4										
Pittston, Pa.	do.....	10,302	1										
Plainfield, N. J.	do.....	11,267	2	1									
Portland, Me.	Sept. 23....	36,425	21	2						1			1
Do.	Sept. 30....	36,425	17										1
Portsmouth, Va.	Oct. 7....	13,268	3										
Pottstown, Pa.	Sept. 30....	13,285	0										
Do.	Oct. 7....	13,285	5							4			
Providence, R. I.	do.....	132,146	47							4	1	1	
Reading, Pa.	Oct. 9....	58,661	24	2						2			
Rockport, Tex.	Sept. 30....	1,069	0										
Sabine Pass, Tex.	do.....	567	0										
Do.	Oct. 7....	567	0										
Salt Lake City, Utah.	Sept. 30....	44,843	11	1									
San Diego, Cal.	do.....	16,159	3										
San Jose, Cal.	do.....	18,060	7	2									
Santa Barbara, Cal.	do.....	5,864	1										
Seattle, Wash.	do.....	42,837	18	3						3			
Shakopee, Minn.	Sept. 2....	1,757	0										
Do.	Sept. 9....	1,757	0										
Do.	Sept. 16....	1,757	1										
Do.	Sept. 23....	1,757	0										
Do.	Sept. 30....	1,757	0										
Shreveport, La.	do.....	11,979	12	2									
Do.	Oct. 7....	11,979	9										
Somerville, Mass.	do.....	40,152	9	1									
Steelton, Pa.	do.....	9,250	3							1			
Tacoma, Wash.	Sept. 23....	36,006	5	1									
Do.	Sept. 30....	36,006	11	1									
Taunton, Mass.	Oct. 7....	25,448	11	1								2	1
Waltham, Mass.	do.....	18,707	7										
Warren, Ohio.	do.....	5,973	2										
Washington, D. C.	Sept. 30....	230,392	115	10						5		7	
Wheeling, W. Va.	do.....	35,013	6									1	1
Wichita, Kans.	Oct. 7....	23,853	10										
Wilmington, Del.	do.....	61,431	26	2						4		1	
Winona, Minn.	Sept. 30....	18,208	6										
Worcester, Mass.	Sept. 29....	84,655	31	1									
Do.	Oct. 6....	84,655	28	7						1			
Youngstown, Ohio.	Oct. 7....	33,220	11	2						1		1	

a Estimated.

FOREIGN.

[Reports received from United States consuls through the Department of State and from other sources.]

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox as reported to the Surgeon-General United States Marine-Hospital Service, June 30, 1899, to October 13, 1899.

[For reports received from January 1 to June 30, 1899, see PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS for June 30.]

CHOLERA.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
India:				
Bombay.....	June 6-Aug. 22.....		15	
Calcutta.....	May 13-Sept. 2.....		272	
Karachi.....	Aug. 6-Sept. 9.....	15	18	
Madras.....	May 20-Sept. 1.....		10	
Japan:				
Fukuoka Ken.....	July 26-Aug. 20.....	1		
Kanagawa Ken.....	do.....	3		
Miye Ken.....	do.....	1		
Osaka and Hiogo.....	June 10-Aug. 26.....	4	3	
Tokyo Fu.....	July 26-Aug. 20.....	19	4	
Yokohama.....	July 16-Aug. 26.....	3	3	

YELLOW FEVER.

Argentina:				
Buenos Ayres.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30.....		4	
	June 1-June 30.....		8	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-Aug. 12.....	177	85	
Para.....	June 1-June 30.....		19	
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 11.....		66	
St. Felix.....	June 7.....			Reported present.
Colombia:				
Barranquilla.....	June 10-June 24.....	2	2	
	Aug. 6-Sept. 16.....	2	2	
Cartagena.....	Aug. 30-Sept. 9.....	2	1	
Colon.....	Aug. 28-Sept. 3.....	1	1	
Panama.....	June 16-Aug. 8.....	88	45	
	Aug. 15-Sept. 19.....	27	9	
Costa Rica:				
Alajuela.....	Aug. 4-Sept. 24.....	60	21	
Heredia.....	do.....	1		
Port Limon.....	Aug. 18-Aug. 29.....	2	1	
Punta Arenas.....	Aug. 4.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cuba:				
Cienfuegos.....	July 23-July 29.....	1	1	Doubtful.
Cristo.....	Aug. 13-Aug. 14.....	1		
Daiquiri.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2.....	1		
Havana.....	June 15-Sept. 30.....	133	42	
Manzanillo.....	July 2-Sept. 2.....	10	2	
Matanzas.....	June 17-July 27.....	2		1 Doubtful.
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12.....	1	1	
	Oct. 3.....	1		
Nuevitas.....	Sept. 10-Sept. 16.....	1		
Puerto Principe.....	To Aug. 9.....	39	13	
Santiago.....	June 10-Sept. 23.....	219	48	
Sancti Spiritu.....	Aug. 24.....	2		
Mexico:				
Amealco.....	do.....			Yellow fever reported.
Chilpanzingo.....	Sept. 14.....			Yellow fever prevalent.
Cincha.....	Aug. 23.....			Yellow fever reported.
Cordoba.....	June 21.....	23	14	
	May 1-Aug. 26.....		133	
Cosamaloapam.....	Aug. 21.....	1		
Hidalgo.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Jalapa.....	Aug. 9.....		5	
Juchitan.....	Aug. 23.....			Do.
Merida.....	July 1.....	1		
Orizaba.....	May 1-July 24.....		11	
	Aug. 29-Sept. 30.....		66	

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

YELLOW FEVER—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Mexico—Continued.				
Progreso	July 25	2	1	Yellow fever reported.
San Geronimo	Aug. 21			
San Juan la Junta	Aug. 24			Do.
San Lorenzo .....	.....do.....			Do.
Tampico	July 1-July 7	1	1	
	Sept. 16	2		
	Oct. 2	7		
Tapona	Aug. 23			Do.
Tuxpan	July 30-Sept. 25		50	
Vera Cruz	June 15-Oct. 5		228	
Victoria	Oct. 6			Yellow fever reported.
San Salvador	June 30-Aug. 1	3	1	
San Salvador	Sept. 1			Do.

PLAGUE.

Arabia:				
Djiddah	June 30			Plague reported.
China:				
Amoy	July 1-Aug. 12		540	
Hongkong	Apr. 11-Aug. 19	1,555	1,495	
Fuchau	Aug. 5-Aug. 26			Do.
Niuchwang	Sept. 13			Do.
Egypt:				
Alexandria	May 4-Sept. 24	92	43	
French Ivory Coast Colony:				
Grand Bassam	June 7	200		
India:				
Bombay, Presidency of: (a)				
Ahmednugger District	Aug. 5-Aug. 11	45	31	Total, 1,273 cases; 956 deaths.
Aundh State .....	.....do.....	26	17	Total, 1,951 cases; 1,383 deaths.
Belgaum District .....	.....do.....	750	598	Total, 29,300 cases; 22,042 d'ths.
Baroda Territory .....	.....do.....	29	19	Total, 8,005 cases; 5,982 deaths.
Bijapore District .....	.....do.....	98	82	Total, 2,626 cases; 2,130 deaths.
Broach District .....	.....do.....	37	27	Total, 1,530 cases; 1,146 deaths.
Cutch State .....	.....do.....	29	27	Total, 10,477 cases; 8,634 d'ths.
Dharwar District .....	.....do.....	143	95	Total, 38,754 cases; 31,307 d'ths.
Janjira State .....	.....do.....	0	1	Total, 413 cases; 269 deaths.
Kaira District .....	.....do.....	58	46	Total, 2,069 cases; 1,578 deaths.
Kanara District .....	.....do.....	11	11	Total, 433 cases; 311 deaths.
Khandesh District .....	.....do.....	0	0	Total, 1,000 cases; 810 deaths.
Kolaba District .....	.....do.....	15	9	Total, 2,913 cases; 2,480 deaths.
Kolhapore and Southern Maharatta Country .....	.....do.....	624	500	Total, 19,185 cases; 14,408 d'ths.
Kurrachee District .....	.....do.....	1	1	Total, 10,684 cases; 8,279 d'ths.
Nassik District .....	.....do.....	470	361	Total, 6,573 cases; 5,084 deaths.
Poona District .....	.....do.....	1,400	1,150	Total, 20,163 cases; 15,480 d'ths.
Rewa Kantha .....	.....do.....	26	25	Total, 442 cases; 341 deaths.
Rutnagherry District .....	.....do.....	18	15	Total, 742 cases; 618 deaths.
Satara District .....	.....do.....	228	177	Total, 27,087 cases; 21,211 d'ths.
Savanur State .....	.....do.....	1	1	Total, 62 cases; 38 deaths.
Sholapore District .....	.....do.....	29	28	Total, 4,912 cases; 3,960 deaths.
Surat District .....	.....do.....	61	40	Total, 7,947 cases; 5,842 deaths.
Thana District .....	.....do.....	108	86	Total, 12,366 cases; 9,794 d'ths.
				Grand total, 220,907 cases; 164,083 deaths.
Bombay	May 27-Sept. 12		895	
Calcutta	May 13-Sept. 2		366	
Karachee	Aug. 6-Aug. 12	1	2	
Japan:				
Kanagawa Ken	July 1-July 10	2	1	
Nagasaki Ken .....	.....do.....	2		
Taiwan, Formosa .....	.....do.....	14	6	
Tamsui, Formosa	Apr. 1-July 25	1,530	1,222	Total since outbreak, 2,468 cases; 1,866 deaths.
Lorenzo Marquez:				
Magudo	Sept. 22			Plague reported.
Mauritius	May 4-May 31	1	5	
	July 14-July 20	30	29	
Mozambique	Aug. 25			Plague reported.
Persia:				
Bushire	June 8			Do.

a Extract from Indian Times sent by United States consul.

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

PLAGUE—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Portugal:	May 26-June 18...		40	Plague reported.
Lisbon.....	Aug. 16.....			
Oporto.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15...	63	30	
Réunion (Isle de).....	July 24.....	1	1	
Russia:				Do.
Kolobovka, Astrakhan.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 10...		21	
St. Petersburg.....	July 23-July 29...	1		
	Aug. 6-Aug. 12...	1		
Straits Settlements:				
Penang.....	Jan. 4-July 21...	49	39	
Singapore.....	May 27-June 17...	0	3	
Turkey:				
Bassorah.....	June 19.....	1	1	

SMALLPOX.

Arabia:				
Aden.....	May 1-May 31...		1	
Argentina:				
Bueno Ayres.....	Apr. 1-July 31...		5	
Austria:				
Budapest.....	June 16-June 24...	2		
Belgium:				
Antwerp.....	July 31-Aug. 6...	1		
Ghent.....	June 10-Sept. 16...	22	6	
	June 23-July 1...		1	
Brazil:				
Bahia.....	June 3-July 29...	4		
Rio de Janeiro.....	May 19-Aug. 11...	374	241	
Bohemia:				
Prague.....	Aug. 27-Sept. 2...	5		
China:				
Hongkong.....	May 6-June 10...	2	1	
Colombia:				
Panama.....	July 12-July 24...	2		
	July 26-Aug. 1...	1	1	
Cuba:				
Casilda.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...		1	
Havana.....	June 30-July 6...	5	1	Reported present.
Sancti Spiritu.....	June 7.....			
Santiago.....	July 1-July 8...	1		
Egypt:				
Alexandria.....	Aug. 20-Aug. 26...		1	
Cairo.....	May 20-Aug. 19...		28	
England:				
Liverpool.....	June 10-June 17...		1	
London.....	June 10-Aug. 5...	5	1	
France:				
Nantes.....	June 1-June 30...	1		
Marseilles.....	June 25-July 2...	1		
Paris.....	July 2-July 8...		1	
Germany:				
Dusseldorf.....	Sept. 3-Sept. 9...		1	
Gibraltar.....	June 4-June 21...	1		
Greece:				
Athens.....	June 10-Sept. 16...	143	31	
India:				
Bombay.....	May 27-Sept. 5...		97	
Calcutta.....	May 13-June 10...		2	
Madras.....	May 20-July 21...		8	
Japan:				
Tamsui, Formosa.....	Apr. 1-June 30...	210		
Mexico:				
Chihuahua.....	July 16-Sept. 30...		27	
City of Mexico.....	June 4-Sept. 30...	105	70	
Cuchio.....	Sept. 29.....	25		
Mulette.....	.....do.....	12		
Nuevo Laredo.....	July 1-Aug. 26...		3	
Ojenega.....	Sept. 29.....	50		
Pilares.....	.....do.....	15		
Progreso.....	Oct. 7.....	30		
San Antonio.....	Sept. 29.....	20		
San Felipe.....	Oct. 7.....	100		
San Francisco.....	Sept. 29.....	5		
San Juan.....	.....do.....	100		
Suarez.....	Oct. 7.....	40		
Vado de Piedras.....	Sept. 29.....	20		

Cholera, yellow fever, plague, and smallpox, etc.—Continued.

SMALLPOX—Continued.

Places.	Date.	Cases.	Deaths.	Remarks.
Netherlands:				
Rotterdam.....	July 15-July 22...	1	.....
Russia:				
Khaharovsk.....	Apr. 1-Apr. 30...	1	.....
Moscow.....	May 27-Sept. 10...	53	.....
Odessa.....	June 10-Sept. 9...	114	.....
Riga.....	June 1-June 30...	36	.....
St. Petersburg.....	June 1-June 30...	22	.....
Warsaw.....	June 3-Sept. 9...	31	.....
Scotland:				
Glasgow.....	June 3-June 17...	15	.....
Spain:				
Barcelona.....	Aug. 1-Aug. 31...	1	.....
Valencia.....	Aug. 16-Sept. 15...	1	.....
Straits Settlements:				
Singapore.....	Apr. 1-Aug. 26...	27	.....
Turkey:				
Belreut.....	June 27-July 1...	1	.....
Erzeroum.....	July 8-Aug. 12...	6	.....
Smyrna.....	May 27-Aug. 20...	10	.....
Uruguay:				
Montevideo.....	May 27-July 30...	2	.....

EPIDEMIC NOTES.

[Translated in this Bureau from the Veröffentlichungen des Kaiserlichen Gesundheitsamtes, Berlin, September 13 and 20, 1899.]

PLAGUE.

BRITISH EAST INDIES.—During the week ended August 12, 1899, there were 70 plague deaths in the city of Bombay, as against 84 during the preceding week. In the Presidency of Bombay the number rose to 3,450, as against 3,380 in the preceding week. The city of Poona showed a slight decline, the number being 1,064, as against 1,103 in the preceding week. In the districts and native States belonging to the Presidency of Bombay the mortality was increased in some cases and decreased in others. There were 47 deaths in Calcutta, in the preceding week 56. In the State of Mysore the epidemic slightly increased. In other parts of India no notable change in conditions was observed.

During the week ended August 19, the epidemic abated, generally, but only in a slight degree. The total number of plague deaths reported from the Presidency of Bombay was 3,370; in the preceding week, 3,454. The figures for the city of Poonah and the city of Bombay rose from 70 to 73, and from 1,064 to 1,074, respectively. In the State of Kolapoor there were 537 deaths as against 426 in the preceding week, and in the Belgaum district, 492 as against 675. The weekly report for the remaining localities in the Presidency of Bombay shows only an inconsiderable improvement in conditions. In the Presidency of Madras, however, there were only 2 plague deaths. In Calcutta, the plague deaths fell from 47 to 39, and in the State of Mysore the number decreased from 150 to 85. According to advices of August 22, plague has again broken out, and with greater violence, in the city of Hyderabad, Province of Sind. From August 9 to 20, 67 cases and 50 deaths were reported.

CHINA—*Hongkong*.—From August 13 to 20, 24 cases and 23 deaths were reported. In all, from the beginning of the current year to July 27, there were 1,311 cases (12 Europeans) and 1,253 deaths (1 European.)

Suataw.—According to advices of August 8, the port and district are free from plague.

MADAGASCAR.—According to advices of September 15, the outbreak of plague in Tamatave is officially confirmed.

MAURITIUS.—From August 11 to 18, 55 cases and 36 deaths were reported.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—The total number of plague cases reported from January 1 to July 15, 1899, was 49; deaths, 37.

CHOLERA.

BRITISH EAST INDIES—*Calcutta*.—from August 6 to 12, 11 deaths were reported.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM THE CENTRAL AMERICAN AND COLOMBIAN FRUIT PORTS.

BRITISH HONDURAS.

Report from Belize.

BELIZE, BRITISH HONDURAS, *September 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the sailing this p. m. of the steamer *Breakwater* for New Orleans. No passengers from this port. The sanitary condition of Belize is good. There is no infectious or contagious disease in Belize or near surrounding colony. Weather conditions are warm and rainy, malarial fevers of a mild type prevailing.

Respectfully, yours,

C. W. KNIGHT.

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital-Service.

[Inclosure.]

List of deaths registered in the town of Belize from the 22d instant to date.

BELIZE, *September 28, 1899.*

Certified by medical practitioner: Enteritis, 1; infantile convulsions, 1; pneumonia, 1; premature birth, 1; senectus, 1; tetanus traumatic, 1.

Certified by district commissioner or police, none.

Certified by coroner, none.

Uncertified, none. Total, 6.

A. K. YOUNG,
Registrar-General.

COLOMBIA.

Reports from Bocas del Toro.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *September 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, September 23, 1899.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared during the week: September 20, steamship *John Wilson*, Olsen; crew, 16; 4 pas-

sengers, for Mobile. September 23, *Yumuri*, Ingebregtsen; crew, 16; no passengers, for Mobile.

The health conditions of Bocas and vicinity are very good. The continued good weather has been followed by a decrease in the malarial fevers, and now only very much neglected cases come under the observation of the physician. Two deaths have been reported to me during the week—1 negro, female, phthisis; 1 native, female, heart disease.

The authorities here have received official information of the existence of smallpox at Panama, and a limited amount of vaccine matter has been sent here for public use. As smallpox is the disease most dreaded here, a sharp lookout is being kept on the shipping from Colon. Official advices from Colon are to the effect that the sanitary conditions of that port are good, and that no yellow fever or smallpox has occurred there.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BOCAS DEL TORO, COLOMBIA, *September 30, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit report for the week ended Saturday, September 30, 1899.

The following vessels have been inspected and cleared during the week: September 27, *Colombia*, Berg; crew, 16; no passengers, for Mobile; *España*, Danielsen; crew, 14; no passengers, for Mobile. September 28, *Habil*, Gudmundsen; crew, 16; no passengers, for Mobile. September 30, *Baracoa*, Wolden; crew, 16; no passengers, for Mobile.

The health and sanitary condition of this port and vicinity continue very satisfactory. The meteorological conditions have been most favorable to a good sanitary status. No sickness of any kind has come under my observation during the week. One death, a native, male, from chronic nephritis has been reported to me.

A recent issue of the Colon Telegram (September 23) has the following: "Panama being now declared free of yellow fever, clean bills of health are being issued for the Isthmus, and the *Don* yesterday took passengers for West Indian ports. In this connection we have been informed that arrangements have been made by which arrivals of yellow fever cases off the port of Panama will be conveyed to the sanitarium at the island of Taboga, each being charged at the rate of \$10 daily."

I am informed that smallpox is on the increase at Panama.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. MOHR,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

COSTA RICA.

Report from Port Limon.

PORT LIMON, COSTA RICA, *September 29, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Thursday, September 28, 1899.

The following are the clearances during the said week, for ports in the United States: September —, steamship *Anselm*, McFarlane, master; crew, 36; for New Orleans, no passengers. September 23, steamship *Holstein*, Jardin, master; crew, 21; cleared for New Orleans, no passen-

gers. September 25, steamship *Franklin*, Rasmussen, jr., master; crew, 14; cleared for New Orleans, no passengers; steamship *Adirondack*, Owen, master; crew, 38; cleared for New York, 2 passengers. September 28, steamship *Beverley*, Nickerson, master; crew, 39; medical officer, 1; cleared for New Orleans, no passengers.

The record shows 5 deaths in the port during the past week, the result respectively of pulmonary phthisis, Brights disease, rheumatic pericarditis, phthisis, and chronic dysentery—all of the negro race. The health conditions of Port Limon and vicinity continue good.

Respectfully, yours,

WM. H. CARSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GUATEMALA.

Report from Livingston.

LIVINGSTON, GUATEMALA, *September 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report the health conditions of this section as first class. One death since my last report—a Carib woman of about 60 years of age, of cancer. The rainy season continues; we have a heavy rainfall every night, usually before midnight. The temperature ranges from 75° to 86½° F.

The following vessels cleared during the week:

Date.	Vessel.	Master.	No. of passengers.	Laborers.	No. of crew.	Destination.
Sept. 21	S. Oteri.....	De Luca.....	0	0	29	New Orleans via Pto. Cortez.
Sept. 28	Managua.....	Gundersen..	0	22	34	Mobile, Ala., via Belize.
Do.....	Breakwater...	Rivera.....	6	20	17	New Orleans via Belize.

Respectfully, yours,

N. K. VANCE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

HONDURAS.

Report from Puerto Cortez.

PUERTO CORTEZ, HONDURAS, *September 27, 1899.*

SIR: The health conditions of this port continue unchanged. No deaths reported. The rainy season seems fairly inaugurated, being ushered in by a violent storm of wind, rain and mercurial disturbances on the 21st, which have continued until the present moment, with a fall in temperature of 4° to 6° F.

The following vessels have been inspected: Steamship *Uto*, Anderson, crew, 2; Havana, cattle; steamship *Berg-n*, Hendrickson, crew, 2; Havana, cattle; steamship *Bergenseven*, Bretzen, crew, 26; Mobile, fruit; schooner *Augusta E. Heruck*, Petus, crew, 9; Tampa, lumber.

Respectfully, yours,

L. A. WAILLES, M. D.,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NICARAGUA.

Reports from Bluefields.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, September 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report: Since my last report, 4 vessels, all bound for New Orleans, the *Rover* with 8, the *Hiram* with 2, the *Fulton* with 3, and the *Breiford* with no passengers, have been inspected and cleared from this port.

During last week 4 deaths were recorded as having taken place in Bluefields; 1 infant, cause unknown; 1 adult of dysentery, 1 adult of malarial fever, and 1 adult of phthisis. There still remain a few cases of malarial fever in town, but the general health of the place and vicinity is good.

Respectfully, yours,

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

BLUEFIELDS, NICARAGUA, October 1, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit my weekly report as follows: Three vessels have been inspected and cleared, all for New Orleans—the steamship *Jarl*, no passengers; steamship *Alabama*, 2 passengers, and the steamship *Suldal*, no passengers.

During the past week 1 death has been registered in Bluefields, an adult Chinaman, of œdema of the lungs. I know of no change in the good health conditions of this port and vicinity.

Respectfully, yours,

D. W. GOODMAN,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SANITARY REPORTS FROM OTHER PORTS.

AFRICA.

Mysterious disease at Magudo, sixty miles from Lourenzo Marquez.

LOURENZO MARQUEZ, August 24, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that late on Saturday, the 19th instant, the secretary general here advised the consuls that a mysterious disease had appeared among the natives at Magudo, a native village some 60 miles north of this port.

On Saturday evening I called upon the governor-general, and he explained to me that some 30 kafirs had died at Magudo during the past fortnight; that the nature of the disease from which they died was unknown; that a Government doctor had been sent to Magudo to investigate, and that as soon as any other information concerning this disease was received he would immediately communicate it to me. Upon nothing more substantial than the foregoing the majority of the inhabitants of this town simply went off their heads, and the wildest rumors were circulated and believed. It was stated, for instance, that the kafirs were dying of the plague by the hundreds in their kraals back of the town. This report was seized upon by the press correspondents and telegraphed all over South Africa. In consequence, the Castle Line steamer that arrived on Monday morning established a most rigid

quarantine against the town, which was not raised until late on Tuesday afternoon. Early Sunday morning, the 20th, to reassure the Americans in this country, I sent a telegram, a copy of which is inclosed, to Consul Macrum, at Pretoria. The plague scare is now dying out, and everyone in authority seems to be satisfied that the port is clean and uninfected. My previous dispatch relating to the plague is my No. 42 of January 20, 1899.

Respectfully, yours,

W. STANLEY HOLLIS,
United States Consul.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure.—Telegram.]

LORENZO MARQUEZ, August 20, 1899.

Governor-general informed me Saturday evening that at native village on Icomati River, about 60 miles from here, 30 Kafirs had recently died of mysterious disease. Government doctor sent to investigate has not yet been heard from. These facts gave rise to rumor that plague had appeared here. Governor-general denies such rumors. I am satisfied that there is no plague or mysterious disease within 50 miles of this port, and shall give clean bills of health until further notice. Please pass this telegram on to Colonel Stowe.

W. STANLEY HOLLIS,
United States Consul.

AMERICAN CONSUL, Pretoria.

BRAZIL.

Vital statistics of Bahia for May, 1899.

BAHIA, BRAZIL, September 15, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to transmit herewith a report setting forth the vital statistics of Bahia for the month of May, 1899. I have compiled this report from the official figures published this day in the official paper.

Respectfully, yours,

H. W. FURNISS,
United States Consul.

Hon. SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

[Inclosure.]

Vital statistics of Bahia for the month of May, 1899.

Maximum temperature.....	28.5° C.
Minimum temperature.....	21.0°
Average temperature.....	25.87°
Average relative humidity.....	85.01°
Rainfall.....	180 mm.
Rainy days.....	11
Prevailing winds.....	NE, E, S, N.
Cases of infectious diseases:	
Yellow fever (a)—	
Male.....	106
Female.....	19
Treated in residence.....	82
Died in residence.....	22
Treated in hospitals.....	43
Died in hospitals.....	30
Smallpox, male.....	1
Deaths.....	0
Race, negro.....	1
Treated in hospitals.....	1
Had never been vaccinated.....	1

(a) Acclimatization of yellow fever cases: Ten of less than one month, 24 of one to two months, 6 of two to three months, 7 of three to four months, 2 of four to five months, 4 of five to six months, 2 of seven to eight months, 1 of eight to nine months, 2 of nine to ten months, 13 of eleven to twelve months, 6 of one to two years, 7 of 3 years, 3 of 4 years, 2 of 5 years, 3 of 7 years, 2 of eight years, 1 of 12 years.

Nationality.—Brazilian, 45; Portuguese, 23; Spanish, 16; French, 2; English, 5; German, 1; Swiss, 2; Russian, 2; Norwegian, 9; Swedes, 1; Arabs, 2; unknown, 1.

Vital statistics of Bahia for the month of May, 1899—Continued.

Lepers in hospital close of April :	
Male	14
Female.....	1
Died, male.....	1
Entered during month of May.....	0
Births, alive (a)—	
Male	31
Female.....	29
Legitimate.....	31
Illegitimate	29
Births, stillborn	19
Deaths.....	711
Male.....	412
Female.....	299
Nationality :	
Arabian.....	1
African.....	16
Argentine.....	1
Brazilian.....	641
English.....	3
French.....	2
Greek.....	1
Mexican.....	1
Italian.....	8
Portuguese.....	21
Russian.....	1
Spanish.....	11
Unknown.....	4
Causes of death—	
Beriberi.....	36
Enteric fever.....	12
Leprosy.....	1
Smallpox.....	0
Typhus fever.....	0
Yellow fever.....	52
Bright's disease.....	5
Bronchitis.....	14
Carcinoma.....	5
Cerebral hemorrhage and congestion.....	21
Diabetes.....	4
Diarrhea and dysentery.....	114
Diseases of circulatory system.....	52
Elephantiasis.....	1
Influenza.....	3
Malarial fevers.....	69
Meningitis.....	0
Nephritis.....	11
Pneumonia.....	5
Syphilis.....	5
Tetanus.....	1
Tetanus neonatorum.....	10
Tuberculosis, pulmonary.....	62
Other causes.....	219
Died in hospital.....	240

(a) Incomplete.

COSTA RICA.

End of yellow fever epidemic at Alajuela.

SAN JOSE, COSTA RICA, September 24, 1899.

SIR: I have pleasure in advising that the yellow fever, which has prevailed at the town of Alajuela, Costa Rica, is under control, and no new cases are developing. The Government is engaged in enforcing

sanitary measures which it is confidently assured will prevent a recurrence of the epidemic. I am informed that there have been 60 cases and 21 deaths, nearly all among the poorer classes living without regard to sanitary conditions. The ports of Limon and Punta Arenas are also at this time free from the disease. It is confidently asserted by medical experts here that yellow fever can not become epidemic at over 3,000 feet above sea level, where sanitary precautions are availed of. The experience of this summer, which has been a surprise to the people of the beautiful valley of San Jose, will be of value hereafter.

With assurance of my highest consideration, I have the honor to remain, etc.

WILLIAM LAWRENCE MERRY,
United States Minister.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

CUBA.

Reports from Cienfuegos, Santa Cruz, Tunas, Jucaro, and Trinidad.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *September 25, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 23, 1899, 26 deaths have occurred in this city, 3 from malaria, 4 from intestinal diseases, and 2 from tuberculosis. The death rate for this city is 34.15. No contagious diseases reported. One suspected case of yellow fever reported by wire from Jucaro, but this, upon investigation, proved not yellow fever.

During the week 15 vessels were inspected on arrival, and 11 on departure. The following vessels have been disinfected at this station previous to departure for Gulf Coast ports: *Madrieno*, to Galveston, Tex.; *Somers N. Smith*, to Mobile, Ala., and schooner *Ludwig*, to Pensacola, Fla. United States transport *McPherson* left here September 17 with 3 officers, 297 enlisted men, and 27 passengers; total on board, 447, including crew. The sanitary condition of vessel, good. Condition of soldiers, fair. Condition of baggage, not good.

Santa Cruz.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths and no contagious diseases at that station; 7 vessels inspected during the week.

Tunas.—Dr. Francisco Ravella reports no contagious diseases; 5 vessels inspected during the week.

Jucaro.—Ramon San Pelayo reports work at this station as usual. The suspected case of yellow fever will be about in a few days; no further signs of the disease, and after careful investigation the case was decided not yellow fever.

Trinidad.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 8 deaths during the week, 1 from malaria and 1 from intestinal diseases; no contagious diseases.

Respectfully, yours,

J. M. LINDSLEY,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

CIENFUEGOS, CUBA, *October 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to report that during the week ended September 30, 20 deaths have occurred in this city, 3 from malaria, 5 from intestinal diseases, and 4 from tuberculosis. No contagious diseases have been reported in this vicinity. Death rate is 26.07.

Eleven vessels were inspected on arrival, and 8 on departure during the week. Disinfected the schooner *Iolanthe* September 30, previous to departure for Mobile, Ala.

Santa Cruz.—Dr. Juan R. Xiques reports no deaths during the week, no contagious diseases. Ten vessels were inspected during the week.

Trinidad.—Dr. Alejandro Cantero reports 12 deaths during the week, 3 from malaria and 3 from intestinal diseases, no contagious diseases. Four vessels were inspected at Casilda during the week.

Tunas.—Dr. Francisco Ravello reports no deaths during the week, no contagious diseases. Six vessels were inspected during the week.

Respectfully, yours,

J. M. LINDSLEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Disinfection of baggage from Havana to the United States.

HAVANA, CUBA, *September 29, 1899.*

SIR: Complying with your letter of September 11, "G," concerning baggage for northern points shipped through southern territory. I have the honor to state that all such baggage is disinfected here. There is very little such baggage, and our facilities are, therefore, sufficient to handle it.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Havana.

HAVANA, CUBA, *October 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended September 30, 1899:

There have been 9 cases of yellow fever and 4 deaths from the disease reported for the week. Of these cases 8 were Spaniards and 1 American. The sick Spaniards were, with one exception, all newly arrived, having been in the island from one month to two years.

Of special interest is the history in the case of Jose Garcia Rubio, age 23, a native of Asturia, Spain. He came to Havana in August, 1889, and for the first four and one-half years was employed in a grocery store at Calzada del Monte, a suburb of this city. He proves continuous residence in Havana for the past ten years by his volunteer papers. He states that in 1890 (he does not remember the month) he was taken sick at the home of a relative in Regla, his physician making a diagnosis of yellow fever. He is sure he had black vomit. On September 23, 1899, he was taken sick and a diagnosis of yellow fever was made, officially, by the board of experts on the 27th.

This second attack is a very mild one. On the third day of the disease the hospital records show that the urine presented traces of albumen; 0.25 per cent on the fourth, and none on the sixth day.

This case presents two very interesting points, (1) two attacks of yellow fever within a period of eight years; (2) if his statement regarding his illness in 1890 is an error, then he has had a continuous residence in an infected focus for ten years before an attack of the disease.

Such rare exceptions to immunity by one attack of yellow fever no

doubt do occur; but in the records of this office (covering a period of many years) showing and recording the names of many thousand immune persons, there is no mention made of an instance of a second attack in one individual, and I think I can safely say that no sanitary department in the world has as complete and voluminous records of yellow fever immunes.

Regarding length of residence in an infected focus before an attack, the experience of medical officers of the Service here is that a foreigner usually gets yellow fever before the third year. This fact is well shown in the proofs of immunity furnished us by a large number of Spaniards seeking employment on vessels carrying immune crews.

There are 1 or 2 cases, I am told, well known to the profession in this city, in which an attack of the disease occurred after more than ten years' residence in Havana; but such exceptions, I think, are almost as rare as a second attack of the disease in the same individual.

The Ward Line steamer *Vigilancia* arrived here from Mexico on the morning of September 28, 1899, and was immediately placed in quarantine. It will be remembered that this vessel arrived here from New York September 11, and that 1 of the passengers (Sister Maria Angeles, from France) was taken sick on the day of arrival and sent to the hospital, dying six days after of yellow fever. We could only explain this by believing the *Vigilancia* to be infected; therefore, I deemed it prudent to disinfect the vessel here before she sailed for New York. She was sent to sea to clean up, as she was very dirty on account of having brought cattle from Mexico. All baggage, clothing, bedding, etc., were disinfected by steam; cabins by formaldehyd; the steerage, forecabin, and holds being washed down with bichloride solution. Nine nonimmunes bound for this port were detained five days on the *Iris*, a small steamer chartered for the purpose by the company.

The land disinfecting plant, under charge of Asst. Surg. S. B. Grubbs, has been in continuous use ever since its erection. The finishing touches to the building have been delayed owing to a general strike which was in force for several days. The second chamber is now in position and a good working battery will soon be in use. Last week this plant disinfected 47 bags of mail. Each bag was opened; the letters exposed on racks and subjected to one hour dry heat at 80° C. plus a high percentage of dry formaldehyd, in partial vacuum. Many empty mail sacks were disinfected by steam, and 107 bags of mail in transit were formalinized by sprinkling.

I have to report another case of yellow fever at the Machina. The patient spent sufficient time in town to account for his infection. This Service is disinfecting the room occupied by the man during his illness.

The *Protector* has been kept busy during the week disinfecting baggage and 9 vessels. (See weekly report.)

I made a tour of the harbor last Saturday. The harbor seemed quite empty. At the Talliapedro Wharf there were only 2 American schooners, discharging lumber, and in that part of the harbor known as "dead man's hole" only 1 cattle schooner.

I inclose usual mortality report for the week, and a very interesting report, given me by Major Davis, of yellow fever in Havana for the month of September.

Respectfully, yours,

M. J. ROSENAU,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

Mortality table for the city of Havana for the week ended September 30, 1899.

Causes of death.	September—							Total.
	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	
Tuberculosis.....	4	3	0	0	1	2	1	11
Enteritis.....	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Pneumonia.....	1	0	1	2	1	3	0	8
Paludal.....	0	2	0	1	0	0	1	4
Yellow fever.....	0	0	3	0	0	1	0	4
Diphtheria.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Perniciosa.....	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
All causes.....	15	17	11	11	13	21	15	103
Total deaths.....								103

[Inclosure No. 2.]

Report of yellow fever cases and deaths for the month of September, 1899.

General data—		Cases on hand October 1, 1899—	
Remaining from August	18	At hospitals as follows:	
Taken sick during month.....	54	Las Animas.....	4
		La Benefica.....	1
Total	72	Quinta de Dependientes.....	5
		Quinta de Covadongo.....	1
Deaths.....	18	Machina Hospital	1
Recoveries.....	42	Total.....	12
Under treatment Oct. 1.....	12		
Total	72		

Origin.	Cases.	Deaths.
Havana.....	22	6
Casa Blanca.....	1	1
Cabañas.....	15	6
Ships.....	6	3
Naval quarters.....	2	
Launch in harbor.....	3	1
Tug in harbor.....	1	
Regla.....	2	1
Camp Ludlow.....	1	
Key West.....	1	
Total.....	54	18

Nationality.	Cases.	Deaths.
American.....	22	8
Spaniard.....	19	8
German.....	5	1
Swede.....	1	
English.....	1	
Norwegian.....	1	
Dane.....	1	
Roumanian.....	1	
French.....	1	1
Russian.....	2	
Total.....	54	18

Reports from Matanzas, Cardenas, Isabela de Sagua, and Caibarien.

MATANZAS, CUBA, September 27, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended September 23, 1899:

Matanzas.—There were 22 deaths recorded in this city, indicating a death-rate of 28.69 per thousand. The principal causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 4; enteritis, 3; tuberculosis, 3; heart disease, 3; influenza, 1; bronchitis, acute, 1; meningitis, acute, 1; pernicious anæmia, 1; other causes, 5. The following diseases of an infectious character were reported: Typhoid fever, 1; dysentery, 1; infectious fever, 1.

Thirty-one vessels were inspected on arrival, of which number 4 were foreign and 27 were coasting vessels. Three bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 23 inspection certificates to coasting vessels. Seventy-six personal certificates of health were issued, 9 of which were for persons leaving the island via Havana.

The Norwegian steamship *Songa* was disinfected on the 18th and 19th, and was discharged the morning of the 20th, bound for Mobile.

Four companies of the Tenth United States Infantry were embarked on the 20th instant for New York, aboard the U. S. transport *McPherson*, all the baggage having been previously disinfected.

While the mortality for the week, as above mentioned, shows an increase over the previous week, it is nevertheless lower than the average. The health and sanitary condition of the city continue excellent, even though the weather is oppressively warm and the rains have become more frequent.

Cardenas.—Nine deaths were reported during the week. The principal causes being tuberculosis, 4, and accidental traumatic lesions, 2. The general sanitary condition of the city is considered as exceptionally good. Twenty-one vessels were inspected, 4 of the number being foreign vessels and 17 coasting vessels. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels.

Isabela de Sagua.—Fifteen vessels were inspected, 4 of which number were foreign and the remainder coasting vessels. Five bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 13 inspection certificates to coasting vessels. Eleven deaths were recorded in the municipal district of Sagua la Grande during the week, 4 of which were due to pulmonary tuberculosis. Three cases of measles were reported. It is evident that the epidemic of this disease is nearing its termination.

Caibarien.—Eight deaths are reported for the week, 1 being from infectious fever and 1 from malaria. Six vessels were inspected on arrival, and the same number on departure. One foreign bill of health was issued, and 5 inspection certificates to coasting vessels. The general sanitary condition of the city is reported as excellent.

Respectfully, yours,

G. M. GUITÉRAS,

Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

MATANZAS, CUBA, October 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following sanitary report of the quarantine district under my command for the week ended September 30, 1899:

Matanzas.—Twenty deaths occurred in the city of Matanzas during the period covered by this report, showing a mortality of 26.08 per

thousand. This is a slight decrease from the week previous, and an excellent showing for the last week in the month of September, which has heretofore been considered here as one of the most unhealthy periods of the year. The principal causes of death were as follows: Enteritis, 5; malaria, 4; tuberculosis, 2; tetanus neonatorum, 2; typhoid fever, 1; infectious fever, 1; puerperal fever, 1; other causes, 4. The following cases of an infectious character were reported: Infectious fever, 3; typhoid fever, 1; diphtheria, 1.

Twenty-seven vessels were inspected on arrival; 4 of these were foreign and 23 coasting vessels. Six bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 22 certificates of inspection to coasting vessels. Three pieces of baggage were disinfected, and 4 inspected and passed. On September 26, 2 seamen were taken ill aboard the American schooner *John Paul* about to clear for New York with a cargo of scrap iron. The *John Paul* arrived at this port on September 4, from Havana, where she shipped 2 men, who were the ones taken ill, as above stated. The men were first seen on the morning of September 27, when they were found suffering from acute febrile symptoms, nausea, vomiting, and epigastric tenderness. On the following day these symptoms persisting, with the addition of albuminuria in one of the cases, the symptoms were considered sufficiently suspicious to warrant the removal of the men to the lazaretto and the immediate disinfection of the vessel. This was done, and the vessel was given free pratique, and sailed for her destination on October 1. After several days of close observation it was determined that the cases were not yellow fever.

Cardenas.—Act. Asst. Surg. Enrique Saez reports 12 deaths in Cardenas during the week, all from general diseases. No cases of a particularly infectious or contagious character were reported. Eight coasting and 4 foreign vessels were inspected and 3 bills of health issued.

Isabela de Sagua.—Twelve coasting and 5 foreign vessels were inspected and passed. Four bills of health were issued to foreign vessels and 11 inspection certificates to coasting vessels. Fifteen deaths occurred in the municipal district of Sagua la Grande during the week, all from general diseases. Two cases of measles were reported.

Caibarien.—Two foreign and 7 coasting vessels were inspected on arrival. Two foreign bills of health were issued and 7 inspection certificates to coasting vessels. Act. Asst. Surg. Bernardo Escobar reports the sanitary condition of Caibarien and vicinity as excellent. But 3 deaths occurred during the week, and no cases of an infectious or contagious character were reported.

Respectfully, yours,
 Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL,
 U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Case of yellow fever at Matanzas.

MATANZAS, CUBA, October 3, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that a case of yellow fever has developed in the barracks of the Tenth Infantry in this city. From the history of the case, it would appear that the disease was contracted in the barracks itself. The patient has been isolated and the barracks disinfected with the assistance of the autoclaves belonging to this office.

Respectfully, yours,
 Passed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.
 The SURGEON-GENERAL, U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

*Report from Nuevitas.*NUEVITAS, CUBA, *September 27, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report for the week ended Saturday, September 23, 1899: Five vessels arrived at this port and four bills of health were issued.

One case of yellow fever (that of myself) was reported on September 16. * * * No other cases have been reported, and it is very improbable that any others will be. * * *

A good deal of baggage disinfection is being done at this station, for, in addition to the outward-bound baggage from this place and from Puerto Principe requiring disinfection, all that from Havana for Nuevitas, Puerto Principe, Puerto del Padre, Gibara, Mayari, and Baracoa is disinfected here.

The autumnal rains have commenced, putting an end to the water famine from which this town and section have so long suffered.

Latest advices received from the subports of this station show the health condition of those places to be satisfactory.

The mortality report of Nuevitas for the week is inclosed.

Respectfully, yours,

T. F. RICHARDSON,

Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S., In Command.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

Mortality report for the week ended September 23, 1899.

Date.	Diseases.	Cases.	Remarks.
Sept. 20	Meningitis	1	A male child 1 month old.
Do....	Cholera infantum	1	
Sept. 22	Suppurative hepatus	1	
	Total	3	

J. R. ANZA,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

*Reports from Santiago, Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Daiquiri.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *September 23, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report of the sanitary condition of the fourth district of the Island of Cuba for the week ended September 23:

SANTIAGO.

During the week there was a total of but 13 deaths, a decrease of 6 from the preceding week, and a decrease of several hundred from the same period last year. The causes of death were as follows: Malaria, 3; intestinal diseases, 3; heart disease, 3; anemia, 2; accident, 1; total, 13. Population, 34,000; mortality, 19.88.

There was never a period when the health conditions were so good as they are at present.

Yellow fever.—There were 4 cases of yellow fever this week, with 1 death. All of the cases were among Spanish or recent Cuban residents of the city.

Marine disinfection.—The transport *Burnside* sailed from this port for New York via Guantanamo and Baracoa with 67 officers and privates. At this port all articles taken on board, except the clothing actually worn, were disinfected by steam and stored in a compartment of the ship. At Guantanamo and at Baracoa additional companies were taken on. It was recommended that baggage from these places be stored in a separate compartment and disinfected on arrival at New York.

MANZANILLO.

There have been only 3 deaths during the week, the causes being as follows: Malaria, 2; typhoid fever, 1. There were no new cases of yellow fever or smallpox.

GUANTANAMO.

During the week ended September 16 there were 5 deaths from the following causes: Malarial diseases, 3; enteritis, 1; heart disease, 1.

During the week ended September 23 there were 7 deaths, the causes being as follows: Malarial diseases, 2; enteritis, 1; Bright's disease, 1; liver disease, 1; other causes, 2.

DAIQUIRI.

Nothing of interest reported.

Respectfully, yours,

HERMAN B. PARKER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

ITALY.

Weekly report from Naples.

NAPLES, ITALY, September 21, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to report that for the week ended September 21, 1899, bills of health were issued to the following ships: September 20, to the steamship *Alsatia* of the Anchor Line bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed 244 steerage passengers and 247 pieces of small and 46 pieces of large baggage. One case, an Austrian from Gomizia, was refused embarkation, because he had an eruption which resembled smallpox. Enough vaccine material was procured by the steamship company to vaccinate every one on the ship, which was ordered done.

September 20, the steamship *Patria*, of the Fabre Line, bound with passengers and cargo for New York. There were inspected and passed, 618 steerage and 4 cabin passengers, and 491 pieces of small and 150 pieces of large baggage. There arrived here on Sunday, September 17, on the steamship *Reichstag*, a case of hemorrhagic smallpox in the person of a female American missionary from Kikuyu, British East Africa. The disease was probably contracted at Mombasa, Africa, the point of embarkation, because the disease is said to be prevalent there, and also because the symptoms did not begin to manifest themselves until about two weeks after leaving that port. At the request of the consul I visited the case and found that the quarantine had been passed and that she had been quartered in a pension where a local doctor found her and had her sent to the contagious hospital. The eruption was well marked

and presented no difficulty in diagnosis. Hemorrhage from the bowel soon came on and four days after her arrival here she died. All baggage will be thoroughly disinfected before being permitted to be sent to the United States.

Respectfully, yours,

VICTOR G. HEISER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

MEXICO.

Correction concerning yellow fever in Orizaba.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 28, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward herewith a letter from Act. Asst. Surg. T. J. Turpin, United States Marine-Hospital Service, in which he corrects a mistake made in quoting Dr. Liceaga on the question of the infection of Orizaba by yellow fever. The letter is self explanatory.

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure.]

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *September 27, 1899.*

SIR: I am in receipt of a letter from Dr. Liceaga, president of Mexican supreme board of health, calling my attention to a statement made by me, and quoted by you in PUBLIC HEALTH REPORTS, for August 30, 1899, that Dr. Liceaga stated that the present epidemic in Orizaba was the first in 18 years. This Dr. Liceaga says was not correct, as in point of fact the present epidemic in Orizaba is the first ever known. I must have misunderstood the doctor, and beg that you will make the proper correction, placing the blame where it should properly rest, upon my misapprehension.

I am, very truly,

THOS. J. TURPIN,
Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

Dr. L. E. COFER, *Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.*

Deaths from yellow fever in Orizaba from September 15 to 30, 1899.

CITY OF MEXICO, MEXICO, *October 2, 1899.*

SIR: I have the honor to forward the following schedule of deaths from yellow fever in the city of Orizaba from September 15 to September 30, inclusive:

Date.	Hos- pital.	City.	Date.	Hos- pital.	City.
September 15.....	1	.....	September 24.....	1	.....
September 16.....	1	.....	September 25.....	2	1
September 17.....	1	.....	September 26.....	2	2
September 18.....	2	1	September 27.....	1	1
September 19.....	2	.....	September 28.....	1	2
September 20.....	1	1	September 29.....	3	1
September 21.....	1	2	September 30.....	1	.....
September 22.....	1	.....	Total.....	22	11
September 23.....	2	.....		

Respectfully, yours,

L. E. COFER,
Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Report from Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, MEXICO, September 29, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to make the following report for the week ended September 28: Yellow fever, 9 cases, 4 deaths; pernicious fever, cases unknown, 5 deaths; remittent fever, cases unknown, 1 death; tuberculosis, cases unknown, 9 deaths; various diseases, cases unknown, 25 deaths; total number of deaths from all causes, 44.

During the past two weeks I have issued certificates to 111 passengers for New York and Havana, and have inspected and signed bills of health for 13 vessels.

The majority of vessels from here go via Havana to United States ports. About 6 vessels sail for New Orleans each month, and 1 or 2 direct to Galveston. Those bound for Mobile and Pascagoula go to Ship Island for quarantine, and those for Tampa and Punta Gorda to Tortugas.

I have just received from the Ward Steamship Company the original bill of lading and certified consular invoice covering a shipment of one autoclave, shipped by the Kensington Engine Works, of Philadelphia, Pa. The shipment was made on the steamship *Yucatan*, which is due to-morrow.

Respectfully, yours,

SAML. H. HODGSON,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Telegram.]

Yellow fever in Victoria.

MONTEREY, MEXICO, October 6, 1899.

Yellow fever reported at Victoria.

SLABEY,

Acting Assistant Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL.

U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

NORWAY AND SWEDEN.

Quarantine regulations on account of plague.

NOTICE REGARDING DIFFERENT REGULATIONS CONCERNING QUARANTINE, ETC., IN CASE OF PEST.

We, Oscar, by the grace of God, King of Norway and Sweden, the Goths and Vends—

Make known: In conformity to paragraph 2 in act of June 17, 1880, containing supplement to quarantine laws of July 12, 1848, the following rules regarding quarantine, etc., concerning pest, are ordered in force in every case where inspection on board ship has been made by the physician at the quarantine commission (or by a physician employed for the occasion) in company with another member of the quarantine commission:

1. Vessels, in which there has been on the voyage, or after arrival are found to be, persons attacked by the pest, are to be ordered in quarantine at Odder Island, near Christianssand, where they are to be treated as follows:

(a) The sick are at once to be brought ashore at Odder Island and to be kept isolated for ten days after they are cured, if so should be the

case. The dead are to be buried in conformity to such precautions as the quarantine commission ordains.

(b) Clothing and other articles, which have been in use by crew or passengers in the ship, and the cabins in which the sick have stayed, are to be disinfected to such extent as the quarantine commission orders. The commission may also, if it is considered necessary, direct the disinfection of other articles and other parts of the ship not above mentioned.

(c) As soon as possible, after the ship's arrival, its closets are to be cleaned, the bilgewater disinfected and pumped away, and the drinking water aboard substituted with fresh water.

(d) The ship as well as all persons aboard is to be kept isolated for ten days after those who have died from pest and those who have been attacked with the disease, or who are suspected, have been brought away, and after disinfection has been made as above mentioned.

As long as the isolation lasts the ship is to be under quarantine flag, and is not to have any other connection with shore or with other vessels than permitted by the quarantine commission.

If new cases of pest appear among the persons on board while the isolation lasts, the latter shall continue additional ten days after disinfection after the last cases has been made.

2. Ships, that without being found in such condition as described in paragraph 1, come from places infected with pest or that have had connection with other ships that had people sick with pest aboard or that came from places infected with pest, shall on their arrival in this country be kept isolated at a port where a quarantine commission is to be found until ten days have passed from the time when such ship last sailed from an infected port or had connection with a ship with pest on board.

As soon as possible after the ships arrival its closets are to be disinfected, its bilgewater disinfected and pumped out, and the drinking water replaced with fresh water.

Before the ship, after above-mentioned term of isolation, is allowed to depart, all clothing and other articles, which have been used by the people on board, shall be disinfected to the extent by the quarantine commission directed.

If any cases of pest should appear on board ships which are quarantined under the above provisions, compliance with the rules in paragraph 1 will have to be made, with the provision that the ship in such case will not be ordered in quarantine at Christianssand if the quarantine commission concerned finds that the sick people can be furnished satisfactory isolation on a lazaretto ship.

3. As articles, which may carry pest infection, the following are to be considered, in place of those enumerated in the rules for quarantine of February 10, 1849:

- (a) Linen clothes in use, other used clothes and bedding.
- (b) Pieces of cloth and rags.
- (c) Old sacks, mattings, embroideries, carpets.
- (d) Skins and untanned hides.
- (e) Fresh meats, bone, horn, hoofs, hair, bristles, raw silk, and wool.
- (f) Human hair.

In case a ship carries from a country infested with pest, and from which import is not forbidden, articles that may carry infection, such articles shall be disinfected, unless they are not unloaded and are a distinct lot from the rest of the cargo, when disinfection may be avoided.

Whether, and as to the extent, to which, a ship carrying infectious goods for that reason is to become subject to disinfection, is to be decided by the quarantine commission which it concerns.

4. In cases where, by the foregoing regulations, purification or disinfection is directed, or by the quarantine commission found necessary, the same is to be conducted in the manner described in the herein given rules for disinfection, which have been prepared by the director of the civil sanitary board.

5. These regulations are now in force, and transgressions against them are punishable in accordance with provisions of laws regarding quarantine of date July 12, 1848, paragraph 21.

At the same time, paragraphs 8-12 in the laws regarding quarantine of July 12, 1848, are stricken out, with exception of the two last sentences of paragraph 12, which read as follows:

Everybody, who has had connection with vessel subject to quarantine, prior to or while it is in quarantine, is subject to the same quarantine as the persons coming with such vessel. If persons, who have had such connection with the vessel, have come ashore, or if persons or goods from such vessel have come in house in this country, it is required that such house and its inhabitants be kept isolated during the duration of the quarantine. This rule does not, of course, apply to those persons, who under directions of the quarantine commission make inspection of arriving vessels.

In addition, the other rules in above-mentioned law and in the regulations regarding quarantine of date February 10, 1849, which come in contact with the regulations herein given, are hereby stricken out.

Wherewith all concerned respectfully have to comply.

Given at Christiania, September 12, 1899, under the seal of State (L. S.), in accordance with gracious orders from his majesty the King.
Steen, Hans Nysom. Qvam, Peter Holst. Einar Löchen, E. Sunde.

Lehman.

RULES FOR DISINFECTION.

Which are to substitute those given in paragraphs 51, 52, and 53 of the quarantine regulations of February 10, 1849, regarding the same matter:

1. Wornout or ragged clothing, rags, straw for bedding, and other more or less valueless articles, and also articles that in no other way can be disinfected, should be destroyed by fire. Herein are also to be included such provisions as may be suspected to have been near the sick on board ship.

2. Wearing apparel, bed clothes and like articles should be disinfected by flowing steam with or without disinfection apparatuses made for the purpose.

For satisfactory disinfection it is required that the temperature all through the clothing, which is to be disinfected, be kept for fifteen minutes at 100° Celcius.

3. In cases where a reliable disinfection can not be made in the above mentioned manner, the clothing is to be submerged in a disinfecting solution, where it remains at least 6 hours. For this is to be used either a 5 per cent solution of carbolic acid in warm soft-soap suds, or a solution of sublimate; (1 per mill to which is added a little chloraetrium and dyed with analine or indigo to guard against mistakes).

This last composition should, if possible, be used only under the supervision of a physician.

4. Articles of leather, skin, or wool are best disinfected by careful cleansing with one of the under 3 given solutions.

Articles of metal, for instance coins, by washing with the solution of carbolic acid also therein described.

5. Persons who have come in contact with the sick or with infected articles should carefully clean their hands and faces, preferably with one of the above-mentioned solutions.

6. Excrements from the sick are best disinfected by being covered with an abundance of pulverized limewater (20 parts of lime to 100 parts of water).

Saliva and matter from sores are to be destroyed by fire.

7. In the disinfection of ships, which have had pest-smitten people on board, the following method is to be adopted:

Cabins and other parts of the ship where the sick have been kept are emptied, and all articles which have been moved from there are treated in the above-mentioned manner. Ceilings and wall are to be disinfected with the above-described solution of sublimate to which is added 10 per cent alcohol. With this the ceilings and walls are freely moistened, best by the use of a sprinkler, and in such a manner that the commencement is made at the top and working downward. The floors are cleaned with the same solution. When two hours have passed, both walls and floors are washed with sea water.

For disinfection of such rooms the above-mentioned solution of carbolic acid in warm soft-soap suds can also be used, by careful washing of ceiling, walls, and floors with the same.

8. If the hold is to be disinfected, the sides are first washed with a sufficient quantity of a solution of copperas, after which the bilge water is pumped out and the whole of the hold washed with sea water. At last it is sprinkled with the before-described solution of sublimate.

The bilge water must not be pumped out in the harbor.

NOTICE REGARDING PROHIBITION OF IMPORTATION FROM PORTUGAL OF WEARING APPAREL, PIECES OF CLOTH AND RAGS, ETC.

We, Oscar, by the grace of God, King of Norway and Sweden, the Goths and Vends,

Make known: In accordance with provisions of paragraph 1 of laws dated June 17, 1880, containing supplement to the laws about quarantine, dated July 12, 1848, it is ordered:

1. It is forbidden to import from Portugal the following articles:

(a) Worn underwear, other worn clothing and bedding.

(b) Rags.

(c) Old sacks, mattings, carpets, and embroideries

(d) Skins and untanned hides.

(e) Meat, bone, horn, hoofs, hair, bristles, raw silk, and wool.

(f) Human hair.

2. Underwear, clothing, and bedding which accompanies persons coming from Portugal may be imported when they, under the supervision of the quarantine or sanitary commission concerned, are cleaned in accordance with the rules for disinfection prescribed in the under this date (September 12, 1899) made regulations regarding quarantine, etc., in case of pest.

3. This notice goes into effect at once.

All concerned have to comfort themselves accordingly.

Given at Christiania September 12, 1899, under the State seal.

In accordance with gracious orders from His Majesty the King.

Steen. Hans Nysom. Qvam. Peter Holst. Einar Löchen.

E. Sunde. ———, *Lehmann.*

PERSIA.

End of plague in Bushire.

TEHERAN, PERSIA, August 24, 1899.

SIR: As requested in Mr. Tyler's dispatches of June 22 and July 3, 1899, reporting the appearance of the plague in Bushire, I have now the honor to transmit inclosed translations and copies of communications just received from the minister for foreign affairs announcing that that city is now clear of the disease.

Respectfully, yours,

HERBERT W. BOWEN,

Minister Resident and Consul-General.

Hon. ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure No. 1.]

MINISTRY FOR FOREIGN AFFAIRS, August 23, 1899.

SIR: From successive telegrams which have been received from Bushire, as also from the official from the English legation, sent some days ago, it is ascertained that the plague does not exist in that city, and it is evident to the Persian Government that the port may now be considered free from the disease.

In order to inform your mind of this fact I inclose a copy of a communication from the English legation, which will be sufficient for the purpose intended, and furthermore beg to state that while announcing to the public at Bushire that the plague has ceased from their midst, the necessity will also be impressed upon them that should the plague make its appearance again the necessary means and preparation are to be ready in case of need to arrest its progress. The official authorities will also in this sense be instructed to take such precautions as may under the circumstances seem advisable.

I take this opportunity, etc.,

[SEALED.]

MUSTIRE ED DOWLAH,

*Minister for Foreign Affairs.*Mr. J. TYLER, *In Charge of United States Legation.*

[Inclosure No. 2.]

COMMUNICATION FROM THE ENGLISH MINISTER TO THE FOREIGN OFFICE, AUGUST 8, 1899.

In completing the series of communications regarding the plague in Bushire, I have to state that from news which has just reached me from the English physicians I am informed that since the 11th of July, 1899, no case of plague or any disease analogous thereto has occurred in that city. Furthermore, from the above date up to the present time, no evidence of the presence of the disease has been observed in the port of Deylam, which is situated in that district. If the disease which manifested itself in that place was veritably the plague, the English physicians had no means of investigating its nature or pronouncing a definite opinion on the subject.

In view of the above facts the Persian Government has the right to declare that Bushire is free from the disease, and so to declare to governments interested in the above information.

I beg further to state that in my opinion it is advisable in case the disease should make its appearance after the summer heat has passed away that the necessary means and precautions should be adopted in advance so as to be able to deal with it on the first approach.

If the public of Bushire be informed that the plague has ceased to exist in that city, they should also be given to understand that, as a measure of precaution, preparations will be made in advance to combat it.

If, however, proper measures should not be taken and the plague should break out again it will be a matter for most serious regret.

RUSSIA.

Further concerning a mysterious disease in Samara.

ST. PETERSBURG, September 16, 1899.

SIR: I have the honor to inclose herewith a copy and translation of a communication concerning the sanitary condition of the city of Samara inclosed in a note from the imperial foreign office, dated September 2 (14th), 1899.

Respectfully, yours,

HERBERT H. D. PEIRCE,
Chargé d'Affaires, ad interim.

HON. SECRETARY OF STATE.

[Inclosure—Translation.]

(Translation of a communication published in No. 191 of the Official Messenger dated September 2, 1899.)

As a supplement to the information contained in No. 189 of the Official Messenger, dated August 30 last, concerning cases of a suspicious disease which have broken out in the city of Samara, the commission organized by supreme command for taking measures against the plague, announces that it appears from information coming from Samara and from His Imperial Highness Prince Alexander, of Oldenberg, president of the commission, that the cases of sickness, the character of which were suspicious, have been observed at Samara only among the working classes of the population. According to anatomical, pathological, and bacteriological examinations recently made by Dr. W. K. Wysokovitch, professor of pathological anatomy at the Imperial University of St. Vladimir at Kieff, and by N. J. Tchistovitch, professor of bacteriology at the Imperial Military Academy of Medicine, invited by his highness to come to the spot, these cases were recognized as a severe form of malarial fever, with infectious complications, originating in the intestinal canal, as well as croupy and erysipelatous pneumonia, having nothing in common with the bubonic plague.

In view of these conclusions of the experts, the measures of precaution which were enforced by his highness, until the nature of the disease should be determined, are now discontinued and the sanitary condition of the city of Samara should be recognized as entirely satisfactory.

SALVADOR.

Yellow fever in Salvador.

SAN SALVADOR, September 1, 1899.

SIR: Several cases of yellow fever are reported. The minister of the interior department of Salvador is reported to have died from it, on August 26. The disease seems to have confined itself to the native element. It has been reported that at a small village some 10 miles from this city, there are 11 cases. The hospital has several patients on whom the Saranelli serum is being applied. I will, if possible, procure a report as to results and transmit you the same.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SAN SALVADOR, September 18, 1899.

SIR: Since my last report the yellow fever has abated to the extent that there is not a single case under treatment in the hospital. I do not consider the disease here as having reached an epidemic form this year.

Respectfully, yours,

JOHN JENKINS,
United States Consul.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

SPAIN.

Sanitary report from Barcelona.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, September 21, 1899.

SIR: I beg to inform you that I have been unable to obtain from the health office here the sanitary reports which consular officers are required to forward to your Bureau weekly, but have furnished you with the official monthly health report for the past two months. When the plague was reported in Portugal I requested the mayor here to furnish me with weekly health reports, and was informed that the city was in a healthy condition and that I would be advised if a contagious disease appeared in Barcelona.

This week 31 cases of typhus and 5 deaths therefrom were reported in Madrid, and I have received the following telegram in reply to one of mine: "Few cases, not considered epidemic.—REED, *Vice-Consul*."

All consuls in Spain are now inspecting vessels and baggage destined for Cuba and Porto Rico, or employing reliable men at the expense of the steamship companies to do so, as the immigration from this country is not large enough to require the services of a Marine-Hospital officer unless some quarantinable disease breaks out in Spain, which is very unlikely, judging from the precautions the Spanish Government have taken against the introduction of the plague in Spain, and the almost total eradication of the typhus in Madrid during the last two days.

As there was little or no emigration to the United States from Spain during former years, the inspection of vessels, baggage, etc., is entirely new, but I believe the weekly reports on such inspections from consular officers of vessels destined for Cuba and Porto Rico will be satisfactory to your Bureau.

I respectfully request to be furnished with any publications other than quarantine regulations 1894, that you consider would be of use and interest to this consulate-general.

Respectfully, yours,

JULIUS G. LAY,
Consul General.

The SURGEON GENERAL,
U. S. Marine Hospital Service.

Inspection of vessels bound for ports in Cuba and Porto Rico.

BARCELONA, SPAIN, September 27, 1899.

SIR: I beg to inclose herewith reports of inspections of vessels leaving ports in my consular district carrying passengers destined for Cuba and Porto Rico during the past week. (a)

All passengers, before embarking on these steamers, were examined physically by ship's surgeon, their baggage inspected and labeled, all fruit, etc., extracted therefrom, and each steerage passenger given an inspection card. I have to-day reported to the Department of State the amount of emigration from Spain.

Respectfully, yours,

JULIUS G. LAY,
Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

^a The vessels inspected were as follows: Spanish steamships *Montserrat*, *Miguel M. Pinillos*, *Reina Maria Cristina*.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report from Constantinople.

[Report No. 228.]

CASE OF BUBONIC PLAGUE OFF BEYRUT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 21, 1899.

SIR: The 8th instant the French liner *Equateur*, coming from Alexandria, arrived at Beyrut, having among the passengers a plague case. The number of passengers embarked in Alexandria was 65, all of them enjoying apparently good health, not excepting the young man who fell ill and died from the bubonic plague. I forward a copy in French of the telegram sent by Dr. Vouros, the sanitary physician at Beyrut, in which he gives all the details of said plague manifestation on board the *Equateur*. The passage from Alexandria to Beyrut by steamship is thirty-six hours. Stringent orders have been sent from the sanitary board to incinerate the belongings of the patient, to wash with disinfecting liquids the hands and feet, as well as the face, of all the passengers, and disinfect by the disinfecting furnace the bedding and wearing apparel of passengers and crew. Dr. Vouros did not let said patient land at once at the lazaretto, this being under very imperfect conditions. In fact he wired, under date of the 10th instant: "Installation des passagers au lazaret dans conditions formulées impossible; il n'ya que 2 campements libres contigus dont l'un réservé pour passagers qu'arriveront demain par bateau Kechivich." I have several times laid stress in my previous reports on the very imperfect conditions of the lazaretto of Beyrut. In consequence of the orders he received he let land all the passengers of the *Equateur*, including the plague patient, who died the 10th instant. The corpse has been enveloped with a linen soaked in a solution of corrosive sublimate 3 per cent, and buried between two strata of lime two meters deep.

ESTABLISHMENT OF THE LAZARETTO AT STAMPALIA HASTENED.

As a consequence of the above-mentioned imperfect condition of the lazaretto of Beyrut the superior council of health has decided to accelerate the establishment of the lazaretto on the island of Stampalia, as I have already written in my last report. It has been decided to build 7 houses, 2 of which will shelter the officials and the others will shelter the passengers who are undergoing quarantine. One of said houses will be the hospital of the lazaretto. Said houses will be timbered and plastered and the flooring will be made with *tichor* for ease and thorough disinfection. A Geneste and Hirscher disinfecting furnace will be purchased in Paris and installed in Stampalia. Meanwhile, before the disinfecting furnace is purchased and installed, the disinfection of the passengers who undergo quarantine will be made on board the *Burhanedin*, a pontoon, on which a disinfecting furnace is installed. Said pontoon, the *Burhanedin*, will be tugged from Cavak, in the upper Bosphorus, to Stampalia. This hasty installation of the lazaretto at Stampalia will cost nearly 1,500 Turkish liras, to which 140 have to be added for the tugging of the *Burhanedin*. That makes \$8,000 or \$9,000. At the last sitting of the sanitary commission it was communicated that the governor-general of the Turkish Archipelago, among the islands of which is Stampalia, objects to the building of the lazaretto in said island

the inhabitants of which protest against such establishment. There are 4,000 or 5,000 inhabitants dwelling in 3,000 or 3,500 houses—said inhabitants are shepherds. The governor-general says that the water springs are at a distance of 12 kilometers from the place where the lazaretto is to be built, and finally he states the victualling of the lazaretto will be very difficult on account of the distance of Stampalia from the other islands. I do not believe that said objections will stop the establishment of the lazaretto. The lazaretto of Beyrut is a real danger to that town as well as to all the Province of Syria in spite of the stringent steps taken for the thorough isolation of said lazaretto from the city of Beyrut. It is a fact that lazarettos like fortresses are there in order to defend the country from epidemics. It is not the fortresses but the citizens' breasts that can defend the country. It is the application of the rules of hygiene that can defend the country against the epidemics. We must not forget leakages and sanitary smuggling. Unhappily neither the cities nor the inhabitants follow the requirements of hygiene. However, the establishment of the lazaretto at Stampalia is a great step for the prevention of the plague epidemic in Turkey.

BUBONIC PLAGUE IN ALEXANDRIA.

More than fifteen days have elapsed during which no bubonic plague cases have been registered in Alexandria. The bubonic plague case on board the *Equateur*, as well as that which occurred on board an Italian steamship bound for Italy, is not taken, it seems, into consideration. The Egyptian sanitary authorities have decided not to take any more sanitary steps on the departure of the ships from Alexandria, and deliver to them a clean bill of health. As a consequence of said decision of the Egyptian sanitary authorities, it was decided at the last sitting of the superior council of health to maintain all the quarantine steps against the ships and passengers coming from the Egyptian ports, and the Ottoman sanitary officials will be instructed to be more vigilant and careful now than they were before. I forward a French copy of the decision concerning the maintenance of the ten days' quarantine.

APPLICATION OF THE DECISIONS OF THE SANITARY CONFERENCE OF VENICE IN THE DIFFERENT COUNTRIES OF THE MEDITERRANEAN.

Dr. Duca, the Ottoman sanitary representative, reports that the decisions of the sanitary conference of Venice are differently executed in the different countries. In France, for instance, ships arriving from Egypt receive free pratique after a medical examination of the passengers and crew and after disinfection of their dirty wearing apparel. The passage from Alexandria to Marseilles is four and one-half days. The passengers receive a sanitary passport and are watched during two days. In Italy, ships coming from Alexandria do not receive free pratique until ten days elapse from the date of the departure and after a medical examination of the passengers and crew as well as the disinfection of their dirty wearing apparel.

In Austria and Hungary, ships have to complete seven days in a lazaretto, including the days of the passage. Free pratique is given after the passengers and crew are examined by the sanitary physician, and after their dirty wearing apparel is disinfected. In Egypt, steamships receive free pratique when the passage has lasted ten days. Disinfection is not compulsory. Said disinfection was never made, though the Ottoman sanitary representative had so claimed.

MORTALITY IN ALEXANDRIA.

The number of deaths registered in Alexandria from April 2 to September 16, was in 1898, 2,802, and during the same period this year is 5,141.

SANITARY CONDITION OF CONSTANTINOPLE AND TURKISH PROVINCES.

The sanitary news from the Turkish provinces is good; I say the same for the city of Constantinople, where, from the 4th to the 18th instant, 399 deaths have been registered. Of these, 1 was from measles, 1 from smallpox, 2 from diphtheria, 5 from typhoid fever.

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO,
United States Sanitary Commissioner.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

[Inclosure No. 1.—Translated in this Bureau from official copy.]

Circular telegrams to health offices.

(a) September 6, 1899: By decision of the superior council of health pilgrim vessels arriving from Ceylon at any port of the Ottoman Empire shall be subject to the requirements of the cholera regulations of 1867.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

(b) September 6, 1899: By decision of the superior council of health, the prohibitive measures prescribed by various circulars relative to arrivals from Egypt are equally applicable to arrivals from Portugal.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

(c) September 20, 1899: By decision of the superior council of health, the measures promulgated in Turkey against arrivals from Egypt are to be maintained integrally, notwithstanding the clean bill of health presented to the masters by Egyptian sanitary authorities.

COZZONIS,
Inspector-General.

Inclosure No. 2.]

Epizootic bulletin.

TREBIZONDE, August 15, 1899: The bovine plague which prevailed in the vicinity of Surmené and Off has entirely disappeared. Anthrax has just appeared among the cattle of Ergali.

SALONICA, August 27, 1899: Stomachic anthrax has appeared among cattle in this vicinity.

MERSINE, August 24, 1899: Some cases of bovine plague and contagious pneumonia have appeared among goats in this vicinity. Bovine plague exists in 3 villages of the Kaza of Tarsus. Anthrax fever has appeared among sheep and goats in the village of Kassab-Viamil.

TRIPOLI IN SYRIA, July 20, 1899: Bovine plague has prevailed severely at Akiar, Hossoun, and Saftia. The disease tends to spread rapidly from village to village.

CONSTANTINOPLE, August 26, 1899: Some cases of glanders have been reported in the following-named quarters of the city: Galata, Emin-Onou, and Kiat-Hane.

CONSTANTINOPLE, September 23, 1899.

FOREIGN STATISTICAL REPORTS.

CANADA—Quebec—Sherbrooke.—Month of September, 1899. Estimated population, 10,760. Total number of deaths, 16. No contagious diseases.

GERMANY—Glauchau.—Month of August, 1899. Estimated population, 27,000. Total number of deaths, 65, including measles, 1; whooping cough, 2. and 2 from phthisis pulmonalis.

GREAT BRITAIN—*England and Wales*.—The deaths registered in 33 great towns in England and Wales during the week ended September 23, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 20.6 a thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 11,404,408. The highest rate was recorded in Sunderland, viz, 28.6, and the lowest in Swansea, viz, 8.5.

London.—One thousand six hundred and forty-nine deaths were registered during the week, including measles, 17; scarlet fever, 8; diphtheria, 42; whooping cough, 19; enteric fever, 24, and diarrhea and dysentery, 162. The deaths from all causes correspond to an annual rate of 18.9 a thousand. In Greater London 2,241 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.9 a thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" the deaths included 17 from diphtheria, 6 from measles, 2 from scarlet fever, and 3 from whooping cough.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended September 23, 1899, in the 22 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,053,188. The lowest rate was recorded in Drogheda, viz, 3.08, and the highest in Dundalk, viz, 33.5 a thousand. In Dublin and suburbs 200 deaths were registered, including enteric fever, 5; measles, 23; scarlet fever, 2, and whooping cough, 1.

Scotland.—The deaths registered in 8 principal towns during the week ended September 23, 1899, correspond to an annual rate of 19.0 a thousand of the population, which is estimated at 1,587,414. The lowest mortality was recorded in Leith, viz, 10.8, and the highest in Perth, viz, 20.0 a thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 581, including diphtheria, 5; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 8, and whooping cough, 3.

ITALY—*Genoa*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 221,589. Total number of deaths, 229, including diphtheria, 13; enteric fever, 29; measles, 6; scarlet fever, 1; whooping cough, 7, and 34 from phthisis pulmonalis.

RUSSIA—*Riga*.—Month of July, 1899. Estimated population, 282,000. Total number of deaths, 813, including diphtheria, 8; enteric fever, 2; measles, 19; scarlet fever, 7; smallpox, 4, and 48 from phthisis pulmonalis.

SWITZERLAND.—Reports for the week ended August 26, 1899, from 15 cities and towns having an aggregate estimated population of 670,000, show a total of 213 deaths, including diphtheria, 3; enteric fever, 3; whooping cough, 4, and 30 from phthisis pulmonalis.

Berne.—Month of June, 1899. Estimated population, 55,000. Total number of deaths, 109, including diphtheria, 6, and 16 from phthisis pulmonalis.

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—									
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.
Acapulco	Sept. 23	6,000	5										
Aix la Chapelle	do	132,780	80										
Amherstburg	Sept. 30	2,300	0										
Do	Oct. 7	2,300	0										
Amsterdam	Sept. 23	519,311	131							1	1	4	3
Antwerp	Sept. 16	287,462	112							1	2	1	
Athens	do	200,000					2						
Barranquilla	do	40,000	23				1			2			
Belfast	do	350,000	158							9			2
Do	Sept. 23	350,000	153							6		2	6
Belize	Sept. 23	13,000	6										
Birmingham	Sept. 23	514,956	216							1	2		6
Bluedfields	do	3,018	1										
Bombay	Sept. 5	821,764	633	96			1		2			6	
Bradford	Sept. 16	231,260	88						1	5		1	
Do	Sept. 23	231,260	79						2			2	
Bremen	Sept. 16	145,000	64								2		
Breslau	Sept. 9	300,000	235	25							2	1	3
Do	Sept. 16	300,000	211	25							3	2	2
Bristol	do	320,911	104						1	1	1		1
Brussels	do	551,611	189						1	2			
Cairo	Sept. 9	570,062	346					2	2		6		
Calcutta	Aug. 26	681,560	395	47	5				2		2		
Callao	Aug. 20	25,000	23								2		
Do	Aug. 27	25,000	25										
Catania	Sept. 21	124,000	61						4				
Chihuahua	Sept. 30	124,000	31				7		1				
Christiania	Sept. 23	221,255	61								1		1
Coburg	Sept. 15	19,680	2										
Cognac	do	20,400	4						1				
Do	Aug. 23	20,400	6										
Cologne	Sept. 16	360,311	183						1	2		5	2
Colon	Sept. 24	8,000	4										
Copenhagen	Sept. 16	351,000	135	6							1	1	4
Crefeld	Sept. 23	108,183	35									1	
Dresden	Sept. 9	397,300	148						1		1	1	3
Do	Sept. 16	397,300	155						1		1	1	3
Dublin	do	349,594	235						9	1	1	23	1
Do	Sept. 23	349,594	200						5	2	2	23	1
Dundee	do	166,072	64						1	1	2		
Dusseldorf	Sept. 15	203,553						1					
Edinburgh	Sept. 16	298,927	119						1	1		1	
Do	Sept. 23	298,927	125						2			2	1
Erzeroum	Sept. 2	42,500											
Flushing	Sept. 23	18,371	7										
Frankfort on the Main	Sept. 16	253,900	83								1		1
Funchal	Sept. 17	36,982	19						2			1	
Geneva	Sept. 9	95,348	25								1		
Ghent	Sept. 23	162,652	83						2				2
Gibraltar	Sept. 17	25,900	11									1	
Girgenti	Sept. 16	24,428	12										
Glasgow	do	733,903	317						9	1	2	4	4
Do	Sept. 23	733,903	271						5	6	1	3	
Gothenburg	do	122,205	34							1			2
Guatemala	Sept. 15	65,000	54						2				
Do	Sept. 22	65,000	46						3				
Halifax	Sept. 30	45,000	11										
Hamburg	Sept. 23	675,351	238							1	3	2	3
Hamilton, Bermuda	Sept. 19	15,013	1										
Do	Sept. 26	15,013	1										
Havre	Sept. 16	119,470	75						5				1
Iquique	Aug. 5	33,106	28										
Do	Aug. 12	33,106	29										
Do	Aug. 19	33,106	29						2				
Do	Aug. 26	33,106	30										
Karachi	Sept. 2	98,195	67	1								1	
Kingston, Canada	Sept. 29	18,300	6										
Do	Oct. 6	18,300	8										
Königsberg	Sept. 16	181,047									1		
La Rochelle	Aug. 6	30,000	18										
Do	Aug. 14	30,000	20						1				
Do	Aug. 20	30,000	18										
Do	Aug. 27	30,000	18										
Do	Sept. 4	30,000	14										
Do	Sept. 11	30,000	14										
Do	Sept. 15	30,000	18						2				

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES—Continued.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated popu- lation.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—										
				Tuberculosis.	Plague.	Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Smallpox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.	Measles.	Whooping cough.
Singapore.....	Aug. 19	97,111	137	20	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Aug. 26	97,111	134	19	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Smyrna.....	Sept. 10	300,000	57	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 17	300,000	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....
Solingen.....	Sept. 16	15,142	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Shields.....	Sept. 9	102,312	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	1	2
Do.....	Sept. 16	102,312	60	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 23	102,312	59	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stettin.....	Sept. 16	153,000	62	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stockholm.....	do.....	291,580	92	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	5	.....	1
Do.....	Sept. 23	291,580	90	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Stuttgart.....	Sept. 21	162,934	65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunderland.....	Sept. 16	145,613	82	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	1
Trapani.....	do.....	45,095	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Trieste.....	do.....	166,499	70	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Tuxpan.....	Sept. 18	11,000	15	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 25	11,000	31	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
Valencia.....	Sept. 23	143,861	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vera Cruz.....	Sept. 28	25,000	44	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vienna.....	Sept. 9	1,623,134	581	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Do.....	Sept. 16	1,623,134	478	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	3	3	2
Warsaw.....	do.....	601,408	356	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Zurich.....	Sept. 9	164,425	47	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	3	14	5
Do.....	Sept. 16	164,425	49	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....

By authority of the Secretary of the Treasury :

WALTER WYMAN,
Surgeon-General U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

